

SBR Draft

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM**1. Name of Property**

Historic Name: Clayton, Lily B., Elementary School

Other name/site number: Clayton, Lily B., Elementary School No. 19; Mistletoe Heights School

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

2. Location

Street & number: 2000 Park Place Avenue

City or town: Fort Worth

State: Texas

County: Tarrant

Not for publication: ☐ n/a Vicinity: ☐ n/a**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this

☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☐ localApplicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D_____
Signature of certifying official / Title

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria._____
Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ removed from the National Register

___ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper_____
Date of Action

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
2	0	sites
1	2	structures
0	1	objects
4	4	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Education: school

Current Functions: Education, school

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick, Cast Stone, Clay tile, Sandstone

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 6 through 13)

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations: N/A

Areas of Significance: Education, Architecture

Period of Significance: 1922-1966

Significant Dates: 1922, 1924-25, 1934-1935, 1935-1936, 1963

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Clarkson, Wiley G, architect (1922, 1924-1925), Friedman, Harry B., builder (1922, 1934-1935); Howard, A. J., builder, (1924-1925 addition); Geren, Preston M., architect (1934-1935 addition); Works Progress Administration (1935-36 landscaping); Hahnfeld Hoffer Stanfield, architect (2001-2004 addition); Reeder General Contractors, Inc. (2001-2004 addition)

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 14 through 27)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 28)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission, Austin*)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government: *Billy W. Sills Archives, Fort Worth Independent School District, Fort Worth*
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other -- Specify Repository: *Lily B. Clayton Elementary School Archives, Fort Worth*

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: approximately 7.3 acres

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (use decimal degree format)

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 32.433522° N Longitude: -97.204959° W

Verbal Boundary Description: Originally designated as Forest Park Place Subdivision, Block 7, Lots 7-12; Block 8, Lots 1-2 and closed street; Block 9, Lots 1-10, Block 10, Lots 6-13, less right-of-way, and part closed street; replatted as Lot 1, Block 1 Clayton Elementary School Addition.

Boundary Justification: This is all of the property historically associated with the nominated resources.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Susan Allen Kline, Consultant
Organization: Lily B. Clayton PTA
Street & number: 2000 Park Place Avenue
City or Town: Fort Worth State: Texas Zip Code: 76110
Email: president@lilybclayton.org (PTA) sskline@sbcglobal.net (consultant)
Telephone: 817-814-5400 (school)
Date: February 10, 2016

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets 29 through 32)

Additional items (see continuation sheets 33 through 49)

Photographs (see continuation sheet 50 through 60)

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photographs

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Photographed by Susan Allen Kline
Date Photographed: As noted

- Photo 0001: February 2, 2016; South elevation of 1921-1922 portion and monument sign, looking NE.
Photo 0002: June 24, 2015; South elevation of 1921-1922 portion, looking NW.
Photo 0003: February 2, 2016; West elevation of 1921-1922 portion, 1924-1925 addition, stone benches, looking NE.
Photo 0004: February 2, 2016; North and west elevation of 1924-1925 addition, storage shed, and retaining wall by gym; view looking SE.
Photo 0005: June 24, 2015; East and north elevations of 1921-1922 and 1924-1925 sections of building; looking SW.
Photo 0006: March 23, 2012. South elevation of 1934-1935 auditorium wing, looking N.
Photo 0007: January 30, 2016; North elevation of 1934-1935 auditorium wing, looking S.
Photo 0008: March 23, 2012; Southeast corner of 1934-1935 addition and east terrace, looking NW.
Photo 0009: June 24, 2015; East elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing and east terrace; looking SW.
Photo 0010: June 24, 2015; West elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing; looking SE.
Photo 0011: January 30, 2016; West elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing and south elevation of 2001-2004 addition; looking NE.
Photo 0012: June 24, 2015; East elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing and east terrace (left) and 2001-2004 addition (right); looking SW.
Photo 0013: June 24, 2015; North elevation and cafeteria of 2001-2004 addition; looking SW.
Photo 0014: December 15, 2015; Hall in 1920s wing, looking S.
Photo 0015: December 15, 2015; Foyer outside auditorium, looking N.
Photo 0016: December 15, 2015; Auditorium wing hall, looking W.
Photo 0017: December 15, 2015; Auditorium, looking SW.
Photo 0018: December 15, 2015; Fish pond in kindergarten room, looking E.
Photo 0019: January 10, 2016; East terrace, looking N.
Photo 0020: January 30, 2016; Courtyard terrace, looking E.
Photo 0021: February 2, 2016; Gymnasium, looking NE.
Photo 0022: February 2, 2016; Parking lot north of gym, looking NE.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Narrative Description

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School is a one- and two-story Spanish Eclectic style building located on the edge of the Mistletoe Heights and Berkeley Place neighborhoods in Fort Worth, Texas. It began as a one-story four-room schoolhouse constructed in 1921-1922 and was expanded in 1924-1925 with the addition of four classrooms. It was significantly enlarged in 1934-1935 with a two-story addition that was funded in part by the Public Works Administration. Mostly faced with a polychrome yellow wire-cut brick, the building features multiple hipped and gabled roofs covered with red clay tile, towers, cast stone ornamentation, including panels with images of Mother Goose nursery rhyme characters, and multiple-light wood and steel windows. The interior retains its historic circulation system and basic room configurations, auditorium, faux fireplaces, kindergarten room with a tiled fish pond, original wood doors and transoms, built-in cabinetry, and many other original features. The school grounds contain stone landscape features constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1935-1936 that are counted as two contributing structures. A noncontributing gymnasium was added to the campus in 1989 and has since been connected to the historic school by a sympathetic addition constructed in 2001-2004. The school is sited at the southwest corner of a wedge-shaped tract that contains numerous mature live oak and other types of trees, a parking lot, track, and playground. Lily B. Clayton Elementary School retains a remarkable degree of its historic and architectural integrity.

The composition of the historic Lily B. Clayton Elementary School has evolved over the years to meet the changing needs of its students and surrounding neighborhood. The oldest portion of the building was constructed in 1921-1922 as a four-room brick school house with a basement beneath it. Four classrooms, two on the first floor and two in the basement, were added to the north end of the building in 1924-1925 in a style that was sympathetic to the original school. The building was significantly enlarged in 1934-1935 with the addition of auditorium and classroom wings. This two-story addition transformed the design of the building from one that reflected a simplicity inspired by the Mission Revival style to a romanticized Spanish Eclectic design with towers and cast stone ornamentation on the front parapet, around entrances and doors, and as wall embellishments. The building's historic multi-light windows have been retained as have many interior features. A large contemporary but compatible addition was added at the north end of the building in 2001-2004. The addition connects to a gymnasium that was constructed in 1989. Historic landscape features constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1935-1936 are still present. The school is located at the southwest corner of a well-maintained seven-acre wedge-shaped tract that is bordered by decorative black metal and chain link fences. The surrounding residential neighborhoods are predominately composed of single-family residences built in the 1920s and 1930s in Period Revival and Craftsman-inspired designs. Bordering the property on the east are the former Frisco Railroad tracks. To the east of the tracks are medical, light industrial, and commercial facilities.

1921-1922 Original Building: The original portion of the school consists of the southern portion of the west wing. It was designed by Clarkson and Gaines and constructed by Harry B. Friedman. It is one-story with a partial basement beneath it. It has a hipped roof sheathed with red clay tile. As originally constructed, the roof had a narrow boxed eave overhang. Its walls were sheathed with beige brick. The south elevation contained an entrance but no window openings. Above the entrance was a Mission-inspired shaped parapet (see Figure 1).

When the 1934-1935 addition was constructed to the east, the south elevation of the original building was sheathed with a polychrome yellow brick to provide a smooth transition between the two sections of the building. The eave overhang was eliminated on this elevation and the Mission outline of the parapet was removed and given a triangular shape so that it appears to be the gable end of a roof. It is adorned with a cast medallion that contains the figure of a woman holding a young girl against her with her right hand. The woman's left arm is raised and an owl, symbolizing knowledge, is perched on top of her fist. Below the medallion is an entrance that is surrounded by cast stones. The entrance has paired wood-paneled doors with multiple-light windows. Above the doors is a multiple-light transom. The entrance is raised above grade and is accessed by four concrete stairs. A concrete accessibility ramp with black metal railing has been installed over the east half of the stairs and extends down the sidewalk. To the right of the entrance is a side-gabled segment with

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

four large multiple-light steel casement windows and one smaller multiple-light window (a portion of this area is part of the 1934-1935 addition). (Photos 1 and 2).

The roof along the west and east elevations has a narrow boxed eave overhang. These elevations retain the original beige brick. They have multiple-light double-hung wood windows connected by a continuous cast sill. At the center of the west elevation is a triangular-shaped parapet. Below the parapet is an elevated entrance that was bricked in during the 1934-1935 renovation. A shed roof covered with red clay tile and supported by knee brackets is above the former opening. The concrete stairs with brick wing walls are still present. Flanking this bay are small multiple-light wood windows. Along the east elevation, the basement windows are visible. At the junction with the 1934-1935 addition is a flight of concrete stairs that originally provided access to an entrance to the school. This entrance was infilled at the time of the 1934-1935 addition. Like the entrance on the west elevation, this one was located in a bay with a triangular-shaped pediment. To the right of the former entrance is a 3/3 double hung wood window. Above the former entrance is a shed roof supported by knee brackets. The roof's red clay tile has been replaced with red asphalt shingles. To the right of the concrete stairs is an entrance to the basement. There is a flat metal awning supported by metal poles that shelters this entrance. Above the awning is a small 2/2 double-hung wood window. (Photos 3 and 5).

1924-1925 Addition: The 1924-1925 addition is on the north end of the original school, giving the west wing a T-shape. It was designed by W. G. Clarkson and Associates and built by A. J. Howard. It, too, was constructed of beige brick. It has a wider boxed eave overhang with flat modillions near the corners. The south elevations of the "T" have wood double-hung multiple-light windows similar to those on the 1922 portion of the building. At the basement level are wood windows surrounded by concrete window wells topped with guardrails constructed of metal pipe. The east elevation of the "T" has three basement windows that are fronted by a concrete window well with the same guardrails used along the south elevations' window wells. There are no windows on the west elevation of the "T." At the center of the north elevation is an opening with a blind arch above it. Behind the opening is a vestibule that contains paired non-original steel doors with narrow lights. Above the doors is a multiple-light transom. High on the east and west walls of the vestibule is a small multiple-light wood window with a cast stone sill. On either side of the entrance bay are five large multiple-light double-hung wood windows on the first floor and five windows on the basement level. Window wells with metal guardrails surround these windows (See Figure 2 and Photos 3, 4 and 5).

1934-1935 Addition: This addition was designed by Preston M. Geren and built by Harry B. Friedman. It ties into the original 1922 building near the south end of its east elevation. As mentioned, it is sheathed with a polychrome yellow brick. A one-story-gabled roof segment connects the 1934-1935 addition's auditorium wing with the 1922 building (previously described, see Photo 2 and Figures 3, 4, and 15). Geren's prominent placement of the auditorium in the center of the front elevation is unusual as it was common practice in Fort Worth to place them on the ends of school buildings. The auditorium wing is two stories in height.¹ Projecting two-story hipped-roof towers flank the auditorium. Their roofs are covered with red clay tile and have no eave overhang. A cast stone cornice with a trefoil pattern runs below the roofs. The south elevation of the west tower has a multiple-light steel window on the second story level. The window opening is flanked by cast stone pilasters with an ornamented cast panel below and a cast stone pediment above it. At the first floor level is a cast stone water table. Below the water table are three rectangular multiple-light basement windows. The east tower also has a window at the second-story level. It, too, is set within a classical-inspired surround with triangular-shaped pediment, pilasters and ornamental panel at the base. This feature surmounts the elaborate door surround that includes an entablature topped with cast finials. The entablature bears the name "LILY B. CLAYTON." Fluted engaged columns on plinths flank paired wood-paneled doors with multiple lights and the multiple-light transom above the doors. The entrance

¹ Because of the slope of the land in front of the school, the façade (south elevation) of the auditorium wing appears to be one-story with a basement beneath it and the towers appear to be two-stories with a basement. However, the north elevation of the auditorium wing and the east and west elevations of the classroom wing appear to be two stories. The interior descriptions of the 1934-1935 and 2001-2004 additions will refer to upper and lower levels to avoid confusion.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

is high above grade and is accessed by a long flight of fourteen concrete stairs. A landing exists between the seventh and eighth stairs. The stairs are flanked by brick wing walls capped with cast stone slabs. On the east and west sides of the stair structure is an arched openings at the ground level. Beneath the stair structure are two small windows that illuminate a cloak room and a restroom in the kindergarten room. (Photo 6 and Figures 3 and 16).

As mentioned, between the hipped towers is the auditorium. The auditorium has a flat roof and an ornamented cast stone parapet with finials and a repeating pattern that includes the face of a child. The frieze sits on top of a decorative cast stone cornice. Below the cornice are four large arched steel multiple-light windows with fanlights. The tops of the arches are outlined with cast lintels. Beneath the windows are cast stone panels that sit on top of a water table that connects with the water table of the west tower. Below the water table are four multi-light basement windows with a wide cast lintel. The north elevation of the auditorium wing has numerous window openings of various sizes with multiple-light steel windows on the upper and lower levels. Near the center of this elevation are paired steel doors at the lower level. The window opening to the right of these doors is infilled with metal vents. (Photo 7)

East of the auditorium wing is a small, two-story side-gabled wing with a red clay tile roof. The south elevation has three large multi-light steel windows on each floor. On the east end of this wing is a two-story, three-sided bay window with a hipped roof covered with red clay tile. Between the lower and upper floor windows on each side of the bay is a cast panel depicting a scene from a Mother Goose nursery rhyme (left to right are Old Mother Hubbard, Jack B. Nimble, and To Market, To Market to Buy a Fat Pig. A fourth panel depicting Mother Goose is located on the south elevation of this wing). (Photo 8 and Figures 3 and 8).

Extending north of this wing is the two-story classroom wing. It has a flat roof with cast stone coping topping the parapet that surrounds it. Decorative brickwork separates the coping from a cast stone drip mold. There are numerous steel-framed multiple-light windows on both floors of the east and west elevations. Near the south end of the east elevation is an arched opening that provides accessed to a recessed alcove and wood paneled door to the lower level floor. Another arched opening at the north end of the east elevation has been infilled with yellow brick. The concrete stairs with brick wing walls that accessed this entrance are still present. (Photos 9, 10, 11 and Figures 5 and 15).

2001-2004 Addition: An L-shaped addition with fourteen classrooms and a cafeteria and kitchen was appended to the north end of the 1934-1935 addition in 2001-2004. It adjoins the north end of the 1934-1935 classroom wing and the east elevation of a gymnasium building that was constructed in 1989. In its current configuration, the school has a shape similar to a reversed squared "G." This means that most of this addition is not visible from Park Place Avenue and is subservient to the historic portions of the building. It was designed by Hahnfeld Hoffer Stanford and the builder was Reeder General Contractors, Inc.

Most of the 2001-2004 addition is two stories with a flat roof. The walls are constructed with a polychrome yellow brick that is similar in color to the 1934-1935 addition. Multi-light windows, cast coping and drip molds, and arched openings at entrances to the addition are reflective of details on the historic portion of the building. Yet slight differences in the color of the brick and the arrangement of the windows and their wide cast stone lintels differentiate this later section from the historic building. The cafeteria and kitchen area of the addition is one-story. It has a flat roof and an irregular massing which also differentiates it from the oldest portion of the building. The cafeteria wing connects to the east elevation of the 1989 gymnasium which is described separately (Photos 11, 12, 13. and 20 and Figure 19).

Interior

1920s Wing: The main entrance to the 1920s wing is located on the south side of the building. The interior has a north/south linear orientation with a central hall that has a glazed red tile floor (Photo 14). Slight variations in the color of the tile near the north end of the hall provide clues as to where the 1924-1925 addition adjoined the original school.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Acoustical tile with flush mounted fluorescent lights are on the ceiling. Classrooms and restrooms line the hall and typically have wood paneled doors with windows and a transom overhead. Within the classrooms are original cloak closets. Original wood floors are exposed in a few rooms. At the north end of the hall are stairs that lead to the basement. A computer lab is located in the northeast corner of the basement. Another classroom is located in the northwest corner. The rest of the basement under this wing is mostly used for storage.

When the 1934-1935 auditorium and classroom wings were added, modifications were made to the configuration of the 1920s wing. These included opening up a portion of the east wall to connect with the auditorium wing's hall. The corridors that connected to the east and west entrances were converted to restrooms and the entrances were sealed off as previously described.

1934-1935 Auditorium and Classroom Wings: The primary entrance to the 1934-1935 auditorium and classroom wings is located near the east end of the south elevation. When entering the building one encounters a foyer. The plaster on the lower half of the walls is incised with lines to resemble stones and painted beige to distinguish it from the upper walls. The structural members of the concrete ceiling are exposed. The bottom edges are painted brown to resemble wood beams with a stenciled design. An original pendant light fixture hangs from the center of the ceiling. The floor is covered with linoleum tile. On the west side of the foyer are two set of paired wood paneled doors with multi-light windows. These doors provide access to the auditorium (described in more detail below). On the walls flanking the auditorium's entrance are built-in display cases filled with trophies. The east wall has display cases that are filled with souvenirs collected by the school's first principal, Lula Parker, as she traveled around the world. In the center of the wall is a niche that contains a portrait of the school's namesake, Lily B. Clayton. Wrought iron gates separate the foyer from the halls of the auditorium and class room wings. They were a gift of students and alumni and were installed as this addition was being completed (Photo 15 and Figure 9).

Moving past the gates, one encounters two halls that meet at a right angle. The hall to the left connects the auditorium wing with the 1920s wing. It slopes down from the east to the west. The floor is covered with linoleum. The walls are lined with a polychrome beige glazed ceramic tile wainscot. Above the wainscot the walls are plastered. The ceiling in the hallway has been dropped with acoustical tiles and flush mounted fluorescent lights. A pendent clock hangs from the center of the ceiling. The north side of the hall is lined with large multiple-light steel windows that overlook the courtyard located in the center of the "G" that is formed by the different wings of the building. The south side of the hall has three large arched niches. To the west of the niches is the entrance to the auditorium (described in more detail below) A room at the west end of the south side of the hall formerly served as the school's library until the construction of the 2001-2004 addition when it was converted to a classroom and counselor's office (Photo 16).

The auditorium can be entered via the hall or through the foyer as previously mentioned. It is a large, rectangular-shaped room with a high ceiling and sloped floor. At its west end is the stage and its segmental arched proscenium. Doors to back stage entrances are located on either side of the stage. On the south wall are the four large rounded-arched windows. It is believed that the clock that is on the north wall is original to the room (Photo 17).

The auditorium was renovated in 2007. The work included repairing a leak in the ceiling and damaged plaster. The entire auditorium was painted. Acoustical panels were added to the rear wall and acoustic draperies were installed at the windows and rear of the stage. New ¾" hardwood seats and backs that carefully replicated the original units were commissioned to replace the historic seats and were installed in the existing chair standards. The wood armrests were sanded, stripped, and refinished. The project also included the installation of a new sound system. The sound system and seat replicas were funded by the school's Parent Teacher Association with the whole renovation researched by the PTA Auditorium Committee in partnership with the Fort Worth Independent School District.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

To the east of the foyer is the former science room. It has a polygonal shape as a result of the bay windows on its east end. The administrative offices and classroom wing are encountered by proceeding north from the foyer to the north hall (Photo 15). The hall's floor is covered with linoleum and the walls are lined with the same wainscot found in the hall of the auditorium wing. Dropped acoustical tiles and flush mounted fluorescent lights cover the original plaster ceiling. The principal's office, reception area, and nurse's room are located at the south end of the west side of the hall. These spaces contain many original features such as multiple-light windows overlooking the hall, wood paneled doors, and built-in cabinetry. The principal's office retains its original wood paneling, built-in bookshelves, and faux fireplace. Further north down the halls are classrooms, restrooms, and built-in lockers. Most of the classrooms retain original features such as wood paneled doors, cloak rooms, and wood parquet floors. The floors in a few classrooms have been covered with carpet.

The classrooms and halls in the lower level share similar characteristics to those on the upper floor. Beneath the auditorium was the location of the original cafeteria and kitchen (Figure 10). This space was converted to a library when the new cafeteria and kitchen were constructed in 2001-2004. The lower half of the walls and square support columns in this room are covered with the same glazed tile that is used in the halls. At the southeast corner of the basement is one of the most unique and treasured rooms in the building. It has functioned as the kindergarten classroom since it was constructed. Its ceiling has stenciling on beams and around the cornice. On the north wall is a faux fireplace. The firebox is surrounded by orange and black glazed tiles with some tiles depicting images of Peter Rabbit at play or asleep. In the area near the bay windows is an octagonal fish pond which is also covered by ceramic glazed tile. Built-in benches are beneath the bay windows (Photo 18).

It should be noted that framed prints hang in the historic halls of the building. These prints have been in the school for years and add to the historic ambience of the interior.

2001-2004 Addition: This addition adjoins the historic building at the north end of the 1934-1935 classroom wing. An elevator lobby that overlooks stairs to the lower level provides the transition from old to new on the upper level. From the lobby, a hall proceeds north and then turns at a right angle to the west. The hall walls are of concrete block. The lower half of the walls is painted beige in imitation of the glazed tile wainscot of the 1934-1935 addition. Acoustical tiles cover the ceiling. Seven classrooms are located on this upper level. There are also seven classrooms on the lower level as well as access to the cafeteria. On that level, the west hallway terminates at the entrance to the gymnasium.

Alterations

Historic drawings indicated that the second-story windows in the front towers and the transom over the east entrance were originally fronted with wrought iron grilles, a common feature of Spanish Eclectic buildings (Figure 16). These features were likely removed after 1963 (see Figure 11). A window on the first floor level of the west side of the west tower has been infilled. A concrete accessibility ramp was added in front of the west entrance during the renovations that occurred in 2001-2004..

In the 1960s, most of the exterior wood paneled doors were replaced with flush steel doors. In the 1980s, the Parent Teacher Association meticulously researched the historic doors and had replica wood paneled doors placed at the entrance to the 1934-1935 addition.

Interior alterations include the addition of dropped ceilings in classrooms and halls. The ceiling of the upper floor of the 1934-1935 classroom wing was arched and the dropped ceilings obscure this feature. Many of the historic blackboards in the classrooms have been replaced or covered with marker boards. As previously mentioned some of the historic wood floors have been covered with carpet.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

During the construction of the 2001-2004 addition, the red clay tiles on the roofs of the historic building were replaced. In addition, renovations were made to the interior of the historic sections of the building. A chair lift was added on the stairs at the north end of the 1920s wing. The restrooms in the 1920s wing were rehabilitated with the addition of ADA-compliant toilet stalls, new ceilings, and the patching of floors to match the existing tile. As mentioned previously, the library on the upper level was converted to a classroom and counselor's office. The kitchen and cafeteria on the lower level were converted to a library.

Additional Contributing Resources

The property has landscape features that were constructed in 1935-1936 by the Works Progress Administration. They are described below.

East Terrace (site): Wrapping around the southeast corner of the 1934-1935 addition and continuing in front of its east elevation is a terrace that was constructed by the Works Progress Administration. The terrace is paved with asphalt and surrounded by piers constructed of irregular-coursed ashlar-faced Palo Pinto sandstone. Between the piers is a wrought iron railing. Along the northern portion of the terrace, the piers sit on top of a retaining wall that is also constructed of the irregular-coursed ashlar-faced Palo Pinto sandstone and is approximately six feet high. There are two sets of concrete stairs that connect the terrace with the playground below. One is located at the south end of the retaining wall and one is located at the north end. The east terrace is counted as a contributing structure. A WPA plaque is located on one of the southernmost sandstone piers with the dates 1935-1937. (Photos 8, 9, 12, and 19 and Figure 8).

Courtyard Terrace (site): A small, rectangular-shaped terrace with a bowed front is located in the courtyard near the junction of the 1934-1935 addition with the 2001-2004 addition. It was also built by the WPA c. 1935-1937. It has a concrete floor that is edged with a low wall of irregular-coursed Palo Pinto sandstone. At the corners of the terrace are sandstone piers. Between the piers of the north sandstone wall is a wrought iron railing with a sculptural sign, also of wrought iron, that reads "Class of 1937." Concrete stairs on the east and west sides provide access to the terrace. The courtyard terrace is counted as one contributing structure. (Photos 11 and 20).

Concrete Retaining Wall and Stairs (structure): There is a low concrete retaining wall south of the 1989 gymnasium. It is visible in a 1938 photograph of the playground and was likely constructed by the WPA c. 1935-1937. At the east end of the wall are concrete stairs that were also likely constructed by the WPA. The stairs and retaining wall are counted as one contributing structure (Photo 4 and Figure 7).

Alterations to the landscape: Formerly, there was a low Palo Pinto sandstone wall that ran from the north stairs of the east terrace to the courtyard terrace. In the center of this wall were stairs to the playground. This feature was removed for the construction of the 2001-2004 addition (Figure 20). An historic photograph also reveals that there was a backstop and ball field north of the historic building near Berkeley Place. This feature was likely removed for the construction of the gymnasium in 1989. North of the gymnasium is a parking lot that connects to Berkeley Place. Aerial photos indicate that it was constructed between 1990 and 1995. The track was completed in 2012 and was paid for by the PTA.

Noncontributing Resources

Gymnasium: North of the 1924-1925 addition is a gymnasium that sits at a lower grade from the historic school. It was originally constructed as a free-standing building in 1989 but is now attached to the west end of the 2001-2004 addition. The gym is constructed of concrete-tilt-up walls and has a flat roof. There is one entrance on the south elevation. An entrance on the west elevation has been infilled. The north elevation has an overhead garage door and one flush steel door. It is now accessible to the 2001-2004 addition by an interior opening near its southeast corner. The interior is mostly one open volume with wood floors. Exposed steel trusses support the roof. At the south end of the building are boys and girls

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

restrooms and a storage room. Above the restrooms is a mezzanine. The gymnasium is counted as one noncontributing building because it was not present during the period of significance. (Photo 21).

Storage Shed (structure): Between the 1924-25 section of the school and the gymnasium is a small, one-story storage shed constructed of concrete block with a flat metal roof. It has no windows. There are paired steel doors on the west elevation. A single steel door is on the east elevation. A three-sided trash enclosure extends from the east elevation. Although its date of construction has not been determined, it is counted as a noncontributing building as it was likely not present during the period of significance. (Photos 4 and 21).

Trash enclosure (structure): North of the gymnasium is a U-shaped trash enclosure constructed of concrete block. Across the open end of the U are steel doors. The trash enclosure was likely constructed at the same time as the 2001-2004 addition. It is counted as a noncontributing structure as it was not present during the period of significance.

Stone seats (objects; not counted): Near the west elevation under the shade of the trees are four long and low curvilinear stone benches. They are constructed of irregular coursed sandstone and are counted as four noncontributing objects because they were not present during the period of significance. (Photos 1 and 3).

Monument sign (object): In 2004, a brick and cast stone monument sign was constructed near the southwest corner of the property. The sign is four feet tall and seven and one-half feet wide. The top is trimmed with cast stone with the name Lily B. Clayton sandblasted into it. The lower portion of the sign has a brick frame around the changeable copy section. The brick is a blend of Acme Brick that matches the color of the historic brick of the 1930s addition. The sign was designed by the Hancock Sign Company of Arlington, Texas. (Photo 1)

East of the stone retaining wall on the east side of the building is a blue canopy that shelters playground equipment and other playground apparatus not under the canopy. Although they were not present during the period of significance, they are not included in the resource count because they are not meant to be permanent. The four stone benches on the west side of the building are included in the resource count to distinguish them from the historic stone landscape features that were constructed by the WPA.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School retains a high degree of its architectural and historic integrity, both on the interior and exterior. It retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, location, and association. Its principal historic materials and design features are still present, including its brick exterior with decorative cast ornamentation, and interior features such as wood cabinetry, kindergarten fish pond, faux fireplaces, auditorium, original corridor widths and room configurations, clay tile and wood floors, and wood doors. It retains its historic multiple-light windows, including the large arched windows in the auditorium. The retention of its original windows is uncommon among the Fort Worth Independent School District's historic schools. Workmanship is especially evident in stenciled ceilings in the foyer and kindergarten room as well as with the stone terraces constructed by the WPA. The school's location and setting remain much the same as the residential neighborhood around it is predominately comprised of houses built in the 1920s and 1930s. It retains its integrity of association as it is still used as an elementary school. The large addition it received in 2001-2004 is compatible with the historic school in size and massing but is differentiated from it by a slight variation in the color of its brick and window arrangements that include wide continuous cast stone lintels. The placement of this addition to the rear makes it subservient to the historic portions of the building.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Table of Properties

Property	Classification	Status
School, with additions	Building	Contributing
East Terrace	Site	Contributing
Courtyard Terrace	Site	Contributing
Concrete Retaining Wall and Stairs	Structure	Contributing
Gymnasium	Building	Noncontributing
Storage Shed	Structure	Noncontributing
Trash enclosure	Structure	Noncontributing
Stone seats	Objects	Not counted
Monument sign	Object	Noncontributing

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Statement of Significance

For nearly 95 years, Lily B. Clayton Elementary School has served the educational needs of students in the Mistletoe Heights, Berkeley Place, and adjacent neighborhoods. It has become a beloved institution to its students, past and present, as well as the surrounding community. It is representative of the evolution of Fort Worth's neighborhood schools from the 1920s to the post-war era as central city schools dealt with overflowing classrooms, followed by declining enrollment due to demographic changes, and integration. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of the Spanish Eclectic style as applied to a school building and illustrates the efforts of the Fort Worth Independent School District to build modern schools of high quality in the 1920s and 1930s. For these reasons, Lily B. Clayton Elementary School is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for Education and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance is from 1922, the year it opened, to 1966. The latter year recognizes its continued use as a public elementary school while meeting the National Register's 50-year criterion for eligibility.

A Brief History of Public Education in Fort Worth to 1922

Fort Worth's origins date to 1849 when a military outpost was established at the confluence of the Clear and West Forks of the Trinity River. The fort was abandoned in 1853 but a small settlement had grown up around it and many of its inhabitants stayed. The town received its charter in 1873 but public education was not officially established until 1882. All schools operating in Fort Worth prior to that were private.²

The first public schools operated out of rented or donated buildings. As the city had separate schools for white and black children, two black churches were rented for black students. The Fort Worth High School (for white students) was completed south of the central business district in 1890 at a cost of \$75,000. By this time, Fort Worth had a population of 23,076 and the need for more schools was a pressing issue. Another early school, Stephen F. Austin (NR 1983), was completed in 1892 two blocks south of the high school.³ Inadequate school facilities for black children were the norm until the school district built modern schools for them in the late 1940s and 1950s in an effort to hold off integration.

By 1900, Fort Worth had a population of nearly 27,000 residents. Following the establishment of the Armour and Swift packing plants in North Fort Worth in the early 1900s, Fort Worth's population rapidly increased. In 1909, North Fort Worth was annexed into the city. That same year, residents passed a \$450,000 bond program for the construction of new schools. These schools were desperately needed as the city's population was approximately 75,000 by 1910. Several new schools were constructed beginning in 1909. These included a new Fort Worth High School (NR 2002), Alexander Hogg (NR 2002), A. J. Chambers, R. Vickery, and the Colored High School, later named I.M. Terrell High School after a popular principal. Another group of schools was constructed or enlarged between 1914 and 1918. They included De Zavala, George C. Clarke, and North Fort Worth High School. All of these buildings were the works of prominent Fort Worth architects and tended to be monumental two-story masonry fireproof structures atop a raised basement.⁴

In 1922, Fort Worth annexed eight suburbs and adjacent areas. These included Arlington Heights, Riverside, Polytechnic, South Fort Worth, Rosen Heights, and Mistletoe Heights. Some of the suburbs previously had established their own school systems or were under the Tarrant County district and these buildings became part of the Fort Worth public school system.

² City of Fort Worth, "Eight Decades of School Construction: Historic Resources of the Fort Worth Independent School District, 1892-1961," (September 2003), 4.

³ Ibid, 5.

⁴ Ibid, 6-7. The high school building constructed in 1890 was destroyed by fire in 1910 before the new high school building was completed.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Construction of Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, 1921-1925

Neighborhoods south of the central business district and west of the Frisco tracks underwent tremendous growth during the 1910s and 1920s. Portions of the area had been platted as early as 1890 with other additions added in the early 1900s through the 1930s. Initially, the area remained largely undeveloped because of its remote location. This changed with the establishment of Texas Christian University in far southwest Fort Worth followed by a streetcar line that connected the college with other lines further north and east. Development in the Mistletoe Heights neighborhood and other nearby additions took off and continued through the 1920s and 1930s. As mentioned, Mistletoe Heights was annexed into Fort Worth in 1922. Prior to annexation, this suburb had not established its own school system.

The school that became known as Lily B. Clayton Elementary School had its origins at the Brite College of the Bible at Texas Christian University in 1918. A committee from TCU asked the school board to furnish a teacher for area children. The board agreed to do so on the condition that the school would have twenty-five students. Students who lived outside the city limits were to pay \$2.00 per month in tuition ““after due credit is given for the amount of State money transferred in.””⁵ Although the school was accessible via the TCU streetcar line, this arrangement was not very convenient to the growing neighborhoods to the north of the university. With the continued growth of southwest Fort Worth and the anticipated annexation of Mistletoe Heights and other southwest neighborhoods into the city limits, the need for a neighborhood school became more acute.

Near the end of 1918, the same year that a school was established at Brite College of the Bible, the Fort Worth school board purchased lots in Block 10 of Forest Park Place (Second Filing) for use for a school for white children.⁶ Nearly three years would pass before plans for the school came to fruition. On September 7, 1921, the school board approved building a four room school (with basement) according to the plans of Clarkson and Gaines, architects (Wiley G. Clarkson and A. Wright Gaines).⁷ The construction contract was awarded to general contractor Harry B. Friedman for \$19,650 plus \$620 for tile. This price did not include costs for plumbing, heating, and electrical contracts.⁸

The design was for a small compact brick building with multiple-light wood windows. Above the entrance facing Park Place Avenue was a shaped parapet, suggesting a Mission Revival-style influence. The hipped roof was covered with red clay tile. The new school opened on January 30, 1922 with 75 students from the Eighth and Tenth districts who lived west of Eighth Avenue. Only three of the four rooms were initially occupied with first through the low fourth grades. There were three teachers and the principal, Mrs. Lula Parker, who served in that capacity until 1943.⁹ For the remainder of the 1921-1922 academic year, the school operated under the name of Mistletoe Heights.

On February 17, 1922, a Parent Teacher Association was organized for the school. Among its first goals was the improvement of the school grounds. The association held fund-raisers, including an Easter egg hunt in nearby Forest Park,

⁵ Board of Education, Fort Worth, Texas, *A School Building Program for Fort Worth, Texas*, February 1930, 52; transcribed from August 13, 1918 school board minutes, “Mistletoe Heights,” Lily B. Clayton School file, BWSA.

⁶ Tarrant County Clerk’s Office, Warranty Deed, Volume 1583, Pages 241-42, December 23, 1918. Copy at Lily B. Clayton Archives [hereafter cited as LBCA].

⁷ Thirty days after the school board approved the plans, Andrew Wright Gaines died of peritonitis following the onset of appendicitis. Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982 for A. Wright Gaines. Ancestry.com (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&db=txdeathcerts&h=30045382>), accessed November 12, 2015.

⁸ Minutes, Board of Trustees, Independent School District of Fort Worth, Volume 1921-1922, September 7, 1921. p. 32, LBCA .

⁹ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 27, 1922. Some sources state that the first day of school was February 17, 1922 but that was the day that the Mistletoe Heights Parent Teacher Association was organized. See *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 19, 1922 and Leon Mitchell, Jr. to Gary Willis, December 7, 1991, copy in Lily B. Clayton School file, Billy W. Sills Archives, Fort Worth Independent School District, Fort Worth, Texas [hereafter cited as BWSA].

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

to pay for various improvements. An exhibition of student work held in late May drew 500 attendees and raised \$150. In November 1922, members of the association donated trees to be planted on the school grounds.¹⁰

As the 1922-1923 academic year progressed, a movement arose to name the school after Lily B. Clayton (1862-1942), a beloved high school Latin teacher and former second grade teacher. On October 25, 1922, the school board voted against naming any schools after a living person. Later in the meeting, a committee of people representing the Mistletoe Heights district presented a petition to name their school for Miss Clayton. The board took no action on the petition but did rescind its action on the naming of schools. Following the meeting, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* issued ballots for the naming of several schools. Miss Clayton's name received the most votes for the Mistletoe Heights school. On November 20, 1922, the school board voted four-to-three for naming the school Lily B. Clayton. Immediately following the vote, the board approved a motion stating that no schools could be named for a living person. The Lily B. Clayton School was the first in the Fort Worth district to be named for a woman.¹¹

With the continued growth of the surrounding neighborhoods, additional space for the school was quickly needed. A 1923-24 school report indicated that a room in the basement and a temporary room (perhaps like the cottage style buildings seen in historic photos) were being used. Five teachers were assigned to the school. It was believed at the time that only grades one through four were taught at the school.¹² To address the overflow, the school board again called on Wiley G. Clarkson to draw up plans for a two-room addition. A special called meeting of the board was held on August 21, 1924 at Clarkson's office. Clarkson told the board that for an additional \$3,500, it would be possible to construct an addition of four rooms instead of two. The board instructed him to proceed with plans for the larger addition. Four days later, another called meeting was held at the architect's office to review bids for the expansion. The construction contract was awarded to contractor A. J. Howard. Work began on the addition soon after and was completed in early 1925.¹³

In 1928, the school board enlarged the school's property by purchasing all of Block 9 of Forest Park Place (Second Filing) located to the east of the original property. In addition, Lela Street, which separated Blocks 9 and 10 of the addition and ran between Park Place and Weatherbee Avenue, was closed and the vacated land became school property. By 1930, property for the school consisted of four acres, one acre less than the recommended acreage for elementary schools.¹⁴

Fort Worth's School Building Program of the 1930s

Between 1920 and 1930, Fort Worth's population grew from 106,482 residents to 163,347. By the latter date, white students were served by thirty-seven elementary schools, six junior high schools, five senior high schools, and one vocational school. One elementary school for children of Mexican descent was counted among the white schools. Black students were served by one high school (which included junior high students) and six elementary schools.¹⁵

In 1930, two studies evaluating the needs of the Fort Worth Independent School District (ISD) were conducted. One was conducted by the school district and another was a master's thesis that Superintendent M. H. Moore prepared at Texas Christian University. A third study was published in 1931. It was prepared by George M. Strayer of the Teachers College

¹⁰ *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, February 19, 1922, May 28, 1922, and November 18, 1922.

¹¹ Minutes, Board of Trustees, Independent School District of Fort Worth, Volume 1922-1927, October 23, 1922, p. 25, and November 20, 1922, p. 33, LBCA. See also *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, November 21, 1922. It is now a common practice for FWISD schools to be named for living persons.

¹² Mitchell to Willis, December 7, 1991.

¹³ Minutes, Board of Trustees, Independent School District of Fort Worth, Volume 1922-1927, August 21, 1924, p. 201, August 25, 1924, p. 202, and January 27, 1925, p. 256, LBCA.

¹⁴ Notes from deeds file for School No. 19, BWSA; George D. Strayer, *Report of the Survey of the Schools of Fort Worth, Texas* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1931), 111.

¹⁵ City of Fort Worth, "Eight Decades of School Construction," 7-8.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

at Columbia University. All of these studies reinforced the fact that many of the district's schools were inadequate in size and in their physical plants, especially those older than twenty-five years.

Although Lily B. Clayton Elementary School had been constructed in 1922 and expanded in 1924-1925, the shortcomings of its facilities were indicative of conditions throughout the school district. By 1930, the school had an enrollment of 435 students ranging in age from kindergarten to sixth grade. During the 1930-1931 school year, nearly twenty percent of the students were on a half-day schedule. The building had only eight classrooms, no auditorium, and an inadequate cafeteria that accommodated only 50 students at a time and was accessible only through the boiler room. Six temporary classrooms were on the campus to accommodate the overflow. Principal Parker had no office, only a desk and chair in the long hallway. The facilities studies recommended that ten classrooms be added to the building as well as an auditorium, offices for the principal, restrooms for the teachers, and a cafeteria. It was also recommended that the plumbing and electrical be updated.¹⁶

The three school studies were completed as the nation was entering the Great Depression of the twentieth century. Fortunately for the Fort Worth ISD and school districts across the country, programs established as a part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal injected needed funds for the modernization of the nation's school plants. Two agencies, the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were of particular importance to the Fort Worth ISD's school building program of the 1930s.

The district's school building program was financed through several sources. On November 14, 1933, the citizens of Fort Worth approved a bond package that covered 66 per cent, or \$3,000,000, of the projected cost of the building program by a vote of two-to-one. With these committed funds and a thorough knowledge of how the funds would be used to address its shortcomings, the district applied to the PWA for a grant of \$4,000,000. On January 17, 1934, the agency approved a loan of \$4,198,300. One million dollars would be a direct grant to the district, meaning that the district would not have to pay back this amount. The remainder of the funds came through a secured loan on delinquent taxes and from the premium derived from the bonds.¹⁷ By the time the school building program was completed in September 1938, fourteen new schools and a gymnasium had been constructed and fifteen schools were enlarged.

The construction of elementary schools was a priority. The district selected ten Fort Worth architects to prepare the plans and specifications for the first six projects. These architects were among the city's best and included Wiley G. Clarkson, Hubert H. Crane, James Davies, Preston M. Geren, Earl T. Glasgow, Wyatt C. Hedrick, Joseph R. Pelich, E. W. Van Slyke, Elmer Withers, and Clyde Woodruff. The projects included two new elementary schools—North Hi Mount on the city's west side and Morningside on the near east side. Alice E. Carlson, Lily B. Clayton, Hubbard Heights, and Oakhurst schools were to receive additions. The number of projects was increased to seven when the expansion of George C. Clarke Elementary was added to the list.¹⁸

The addition for Lily B. Clayton Elementary, known as PWA Project 3599 (Tex.), was the first of these seven projects to get underway. The addition's architect was Preston M. Geren and the contractor was Harry B. Friedman, the same contractor who built the original school. Ground was broken for the addition during a twilight ceremony on August 25, 1934. School Superintendent W. M. Green was the master of ceremonies. Speakers and honored guests included members

¹⁶ Board of Education, *A School Building Program for Fort Worth, Texas*, 52. See also Strayer, *Report of the Survey of the Schools of Fort Worth, Texas*, 129. For conditions of the school c. 1927, see "Lily B. Clayton School Principal in Quandary," unidentified newspaper article c. 1927, LBCA.

¹⁷ City of Fort Worth, "Eight Decades of School Construction," 8; "School Building Program Complete, Plans Fulfilled at \$4,437,000 Total Cost," *Fort Worth Press*, September 29, 1938.

¹⁸ John Busby McClung, "The Fort Worth Public Schools under the PWA and the WPA (1933-1940)," (M. A. thesis, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, 1965), 22 and City of Fort Worth, "Eight Decades of School Construction," 8-9.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

of the Board of Education, the president of the school's PTA and others associated with local and state parent teacher organizations, Mayor Van Zandt Jarvis, the president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, religious leaders, and the addition's architect.¹⁹

Work on the building began shortly after the groundbreaking. The base structure was of reinforced concrete and included towers with red clay tile hipped roofs. The exterior was faced with polychrome yellow brick from the Acme Brick Company. Decorative cast stone friezes, panels, and medallions added visual interest, particularly the delightful Mother Goose-themed panels placed between the lower and upper story of the polygonal bay at the addition's east end. Large steel-framed multi-light windows filled the interior with the light. The slope of the site made the south elevation appear as if it were one-story with a basement beneath. However, the basement was at ground level when viewed from the east or the north, thereby making the building appear to be two-stories high.

The L-shaped addition adjoined the original school on its east end. The leg of the L that was attached to the original school was mostly composed of the library and auditorium with a cafeteria, kitchen and boiler room below. Other rooms in the addition included six classrooms, a science room, an art room, kindergarten room, a library, a teachers' room, three work rooms, and offices for the principal and school nurse. Interesting features included fireplaces in the principal's office and the kindergarten room as well as a ceramic tile fish pond in the kindergarten room. As suggested by Principal Parker, former and current students contributed a wrought iron gate in the foyer. A small plaque on the gate reads "Dedicated to the eager throngs of coming children, these gates are visible guardians of those high ideals we learned to cherish in the happy years at Lily B. Clayton."²⁰

The 1920s school was altered to accommodate the addition. Its south elevation was covered with the same polychrome yellow brick used on the new addition to provide a smooth transition between the old and the new. The curves of the Mission-inspired parapet above the south entrance were removed so that the parapet had a triangular shape. Above the entrance was a cast medallion with the figure of a woman holding a child against her with her right hand. Perched on top of her raised left fist was a small owl, symbolizing knowledge. Cast stones also surrounded the entrance.

The school board accepted the general contractor's work on the addition on April 19, 1935. The plumbing and heating contractors continued to work on their respective projects with the majority of the work on the building completed by May 1935.²¹ The final cost for the construction of the school was \$110,313 with a total project cost of \$115,644.²²

The Fort Worth ISD's PWA school building program received regional and nationwide attention. The addition to Lily B. Clayton Elementary School and the new North Side Senior High School were featured in the book *Public Buildings: Architecture under the Public Works Administration, 1933-39*. Lily B. Clayton was the only elementary school in Texas included in the book. North Side Senior High School, South Hi Mount School, Arlington Heights High School, Riverside (later named Amon Carter Riverside) High School, and Polytechnic High School appeared in *Texas Architecture: A Pictorial Review of Texas Architecture* (1940).²³

¹⁹ Unidentified newspaper article, LBCA.

²⁰ Unidentified newspaper article, LBCA.

²¹ Minutes, Board of Trustees, Independent School District of Fort Worth, Volume 1934-1936, April 19, 1935, LBCA. See also notes compiled by Leon Mitchell, Jr., Lily B. Clayton School file, BWSA.

²² Short, C. W. and R. Stanley-Brown, *Public Buildings: Architecture under the Public Works Administration, 1933-39*. Volume I, 1939, (reprint, New York: De Capo Press, 1986), 175.

²³ Ibid, *Public Buildings*, 175 and 230; Henry P. Whitworth, editor, *Texas Architecture: A Pictorial Review of Texas Architecture*, 1940 Edition (Miami, Florida: Texas Architecture [1940]), n.p. Short and Stanley-Brown's book said that the building was completed in 1938.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

New Deal Landscaping Program

In 1925, Hare and Hare, a landscape architecture firm from Kansas City, Missouri was hired to update a master plan for the city's parks. The first park master plan was conducted in 1909 by George E. Kessler, a landscape architect from Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri. Considering the city's rapid growth between 1910 and 1925, a new park master plan was a necessity. Hare and Hare's plan was released in 1930. One goal of the plan was to provide neighborhood parks within a quarter-mile of every child. Because the city had grown so quickly with little consideration given to creating small parks, Hare and Hare's report suggested that the Board of Park Commissioners cooperate with the school district to use school playgrounds for park purposes.²⁴

As a result of Hare and Hare's plan and the studies conducted of the city's school plants, park and school officials had a good idea of the types of improvements that were needed at each school and what areas lacked neighborhood parks. As it had done with its school building program, the Fort Worth ISD turned to New Deal programs to find the funding for the improvement of the school grounds. In a cooperative arrangement, the improvement program was conducted under the supervision of the city's park department. Raymond C. Morrison, the city's forester who earned the moniker "Father of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden" for his role in the development of the nationally known garden, was placed in charge of the playground program.²⁵

School officials saw many benefits in the playground improvement program. Improved school grounds made it easier to keep the buildings clean and provided greater opportunities for outdoor instruction (in addition to physical education). In some cases it would have been impossible to use the new buildings without doing some work on the grounds. It was also noted that the enhanced playgrounds had contributed to a decrease in the rate of juvenile delinquency.²⁶

Landscaping of school grounds began on December 20, 1933 through the Civil Works Administration (CWA). This work was financed almost entirely through the federal government. Under the joint supervision of the school board and the park department, a team of engineers surveyed all of the school grounds. With this information, Hare and Hare developed designs for the initial landscaping of nine schools. They included East Van Zandt, W. J. Turner, William James Junior High, W. C. Stripling High School, and the (old) North Side High School. Originally, \$486,000 was allotted for this work but because the CWA program was suspended on April 1, 1934, only \$373,608 was expended with the school district contributing only \$6,402.37, or two percent of the total.²⁷

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) took over where the CWA left off. The rules for participation in the program were changed so that the local sponsor had to assume a larger share of the costs than it had under the CWA. The landscaping at the nine original schools was completed with the federal government spending \$194,444.09 for labor and equipment and the school district providing \$46,204.68 for labor, materials, nursery stock, and maintenance. The FERA continued in operation until September 1935.²⁸

The remainder of the landscaping program was conducted under the WPA. This second phase of the landscaping program called for landscaping of twenty-one school grounds. The remaining thirty-four school grounds were completed in the third and fourth phases, bringing the total number of improved playgrounds to sixty-four. The second through fourth

²⁴ See Hare and Hare, "A Comprehensive Park System for Fort Worth, Texas: Report to the Board of Park Commissioners," 1930.

²⁵ R. C. Morrison, "Fort Worth School Grounds as Parks," *Holland's: The Magazine of the South* (November 1938): 20, 30.

²⁶ G. O. Gregory, Landscape Foreman, to J. C. Parker, January 10, 1936, WPA files, BWSA.

²⁷ Ibid; John Busby McClung, "The Fort Worth Public Schools under the PWA and WPA (1933-40)," (M. A. Thesis, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, 1965), 39. The work consisted of grading and leveling playgrounds and general landscaping.

²⁸ Gregory to Parker, January 10, 1936; McClung, "The Fort Worth Public Schools under the PWA and WPA (1933-40)," 39; "Second Unit of School Landscaping Favored," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, December 11, 1935.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

phases included more extensive improvement projects than those done under the CWA and FERA. The WPA projects ranged from development of athletic fields, amphitheaters, shelters, stairs and stone terraces, kindergarten play areas, and nature trails. Many school gardens tended by the students were also created. In all, twenty-five miles of five-foot chain link fence were installed, thirty-six acres of asphalt were laid, fifty-six miles of six-foot wide sidewalks were installed, and twenty-five miles of water lines were added. The improvements were completed at a cost of \$3,500,000.²⁹ The program also provided employment to thousands of men.

Through the WPA landscape program, numerous surveyors, engineers, and other professionals were hired to develop designs for the school grounds. In some instances, the landscape improvements were designed by Hare and Hare. It is known that the firm provided the plans for the five new high schools constructed during this time, namely Arlington Heights, I. M. Terrell, North Side, Riverside, and Polytechnic, as well as several junior high and elementary schools.³⁰

Materials used in WPA projects typically were those that were available locally to keep costs down. For the school landscaping project in Fort Worth, this often resulted in the use of Palo Pinto sandstone. This was the same sandstone Hare and Hare used in the Municipal Rose Garden at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. The district's specifications for the quality, type, and size of the sandstone insured for a uniformity of appearance.³¹ As WPA projects were frequently labor intensive to provide work for as many men as possible, this meant that much of the work was done without the benefit of machines, including the cutting of stone.

The terraces and stairs on the east side of Lily B. Clayton Elementary School are a picturesque reminder of the type of work done by the WPA at Fort Worth's schools. The ashlar finish of the Palo Pinto sandstone used for the retaining wall and piers is among the best of the school landscaping program.³² The east terrace's retaining wall is approximately six feet high. A set of wide concrete stairs leads to the playground below. Another set of concrete stairs is located at the north end of the east terrace. Other work at the school included a small terrace in the school's courtyard that was also constructed of Palo Pinto sandstone as well as improvements to the playground area. The landscaping work at Lily B. Clayton was substantially completed by November 24, 1936.³³

WPA funding for the school ground improvement program included \$500,000 for the purchase of additional land for school campuses. As of July 14, 1936, \$248,152.89 had been spent to enlarge existing playgrounds and for the campuses for new schools, including \$12,522.30 for more land at Lily B. Clayton.³⁴ The school's campus was expanded north to Edwin Street and east along the Frisco tracks. This called for closing portions of Weatherbee Street, the removal of two houses fronting that street, and the closing of Warner Road between Myrtle and Park Place Avenue.³⁵

Fort Worth's school ground improvement program became a model for other schools across the nation. The local newspapers presented regular updates on landscaping projects. Regionally, it received coverage in *Holland's*, *The*

²⁹ "School Ground Projects Will Begin Soon," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* (evening), July 10, 1936: "Schools in Parks—A Dream Come True," *Dallas Morning News*, January 15, 1939.

³⁰ Hare and Hare's archival records are located at the Western Historical Manuscript Division, University of Missouri-Kansas City. Because there are no plans for Lily B. Clayton Elementary School among the firm's records, it is assumed that the landscape improvements at the school were designed in-house. See David L. Boutros to Susan Kline, email correspondence, December 9, 2005.

³¹ See G. O. Gregory, Superintendent of Construction [FWISD], to J. C. Douglass, District Engineer, Works Progress Administration, Fort Worth District, August 26, 1935, WPA Files, BWSA.

³² Another fine example of the use of irregular-coursed ashlar stone for a retaining wall can be found at North Hi Mount Elementary School.

³³ G.O. Gregory to Ed P. Williams, Business Manager, Fort Worth Public Schools, WPA files, BWSA.

³⁴ Ed P. Williams to Mr. Douglass, Works Progress Administration, Fort Worth, Texas, July 14, 1935, WPA files, BWSA.

³⁵ R. C. Morrison, City Forester and Director of School Ground Landscape Project, to Ed P. Williams, Business Manager, Fort Worth Public Schools, August 29, 1935, WPA files, BWSA.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Magazine of the South (published in Dallas) and in the *Dallas Morning News*. It was also featured in the book, *Let's Go to the Park*, written by Raymond C. Morrison, the landscaping program's supervisor, in cooperation with the American Institute of Park Executives.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School in the Post-War Era

For the 1947-1948 school year, Lily B. Clayton Elementary had an enrollment of 378 with a capacity for 500 students. In a report completed in November 1947, the school was described as "one of the most modern and beautiful elementary school buildings in the entire system." The report indicated that when it was built, it was in a "young" community but now it was in a neighborhood with older residents. Studying birth rates within the district, the report projected that the school would have an enrollment of 341 in the 1953-1954 school year and that its present facilities should be adequate for a number of years. That projection was slightly off as the school had an enrollment of 388 in the 1954-1955 school year. However, by the 1960-1961 school year, enrollment had dropped significantly to approximately 266. Two of its classrooms were being used for instruction of visually impaired children from throughout the school district, with a third classroom used for this purpose in 1963. It was projected that its enrollment would continue to decline to 158 by 1965-66.³⁶

For the first forty-one years of its existence, Lily B. Clayton Elementary was an all-white school. A small African American community known as Trezevant Hill was located a few blocks north of the school on the east edge of the Mistletoe Heights neighborhood. Prior to integration, its elementary-aged children attended Cooper Street School located further north of the community at 2100 Cooper. After the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court ruling that segregated schools were unconstitutional, Fort Worth's school officials resisted integrating the city's public schools. Instead, the district invested in constructing modern schools in predominately black neighborhoods, including a new school building constructed in 1955-56 to replace the frame buildings in use at Cooper Street School, which was renamed Amanda McCoy School. With impending court action, the district began a stair-stepped policy of integration in 1963. Under this policy, integration would start with the first grade, followed by the second grade the following year, and upper grades in a similar manner. On September 5, 1963, twenty African American first graders entered seven elementary schools with little resistance. This represented only 3.8% of the city's black first graders that year. Lily B. Clayton was among the seven schools and welcomed six-year-old Kenneth Ray Blakey as the school's first black student (see Figure 11). In 1965, Fort Worth was forced to integrate all public school classes. By 1970, blacks accounted for twenty percent of Lily B. Clayton's enrollment.³⁷

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School after the Period of Significance

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School has been the beneficiary of a devoted community that appreciates the school's beauty and the vital role it has played in the quality of life of its students and the surrounding neighborhoods. This devotion has been expressed in a variety of ways. When the school was threatened with closure because of decreasing enrollment, the idea of hosting a before-and-after school childcare program at the school was proposed to the school board in 1975. The program was essentially geared toward parents who worked in the nearby medical district even if they did not live within the Lily B. Clayton district. The school district approved the proposal on April 30, 1975. The program was so successful

³⁶ Fort Worth Public Schools, Fort Worth, Texas, "Report to the Board of Education of the Study of School Building Needs," (November 1947), 43; Fort Worth Public Schools, Fort Worth, Texas, "A Study of Population Trends and School Building Needs in the City of Fort Worth, Texas, 1954-55 to 1965-66," (April 1955), 29; Fort Worth Public Schools, Fort Worth, Texas "Population Trends and Estimates of the School Building Needs in the Fort Worth Independent School District, 1960-1965," (December 1960), 65 and 130; Miscellaneous notes found in the Lily B. Clayton School file, BWSA.

³⁷ Tina Nicole Cannon, "Cowntown and the Color Line: Desegregating Fort Worth's Public Schools," (Ph.D. dissertation, Texas Christian University, 2009), 128.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

that it was expanded to other schools. Today, Clayton YES! (Youth Enrichment Services) is a nonprofit organization that continues to serve the before-and-after school childcare needs of students in Tarrant County. It operates in the Fort Worth ISD (including a program at Lily B. Clayton), Keller ISD, Birdville ISD, one private school, and three other locations.³⁸

In the 1980s, the school district embarked on a program of window replacement in its buildings as an energy and cost-cutting measure. This typically resulted in the installation of dropped ceilings, the partial infilling of window openings, and the installation of inoperable windows. In 1984, members of the community, with the support of a few board members, spoke before the school board requesting that the district not replace the windows at Lily B. Clayton in an effort to preserve the school's architectural integrity. School administrators stated they would attempt to preserve the windows at the risk of losing funding from the Department of Energy. The windows were retained.

Supporters of Lily B. Clayton continue to be vigilant regarding potential risks to the school's historic features. Through the efforts its supporters, the school was designated a City of Fort Worth Historic and Cultural Landmark in 1990. After the school received this designation, a principal wanted to replace the replica wood paneled doors that the PTA had installed at the east entrance in the 1980s. Parents fought to keep the wood doors, citing the building's landmark status as a reason for their retention. They were successful in their efforts. In the spring of 2001, students were shown plans for a proposed addition of fourteen classrooms and a cafeteria that would wrap around the oldest portion of the school. This proposal would necessitate the removal of a large live oak tree and a cedar elm tree on the school's west side. Fourth-grader Isaac Johnson circulated a petition to save the trees. This caught the attention of one parent who enlisted the aid of the city's forester who also advocated for the preservation of the trees. Input from the community and Historic Fort Worth, Inc. led to the placement of an addition that adjoined the north end of the east wing and then extended westward to connect with the school's gymnasium, thereby saving the trees and minimizing the effect of the new addition on the historic building.³⁹ In addition, because the building was designated a local landmark, the design of the addition also had to be approved by the Historic and Cultural Landmarks Commission. In 2007, the Lily B. Clayton Parent Teacher Association provided more than \$81,000 for replica hardwood seats to the existing standards in the auditorium as well as a new sound system for the room. Another instance of vigilance once again prevented the replacement of historic windows in 2015.⁴⁰

Spanish Eclectic Architecture and Fort Worth's Public Schools

Fort Worth's public schools were built in a variety of styles during the first four decades of the twentieth century. Early schools tended to be inspired by Beaux Arts and classical architecture. In the 1910s, the designs of some schools were influenced by the Prairie Schools and Collegiate Gothic styles. Schools from these decades tended to be monumental schools of two stories on raised basements. In the 1920s, Period Revival styles emerged and continued on into the 1930s. During the latter period, the design of three schools was inspired by the Georgian Revival style. That decade also saw the construction of one gymnasium and one high school in the Classical Moderne style.

As the name suggests, the Spanish Eclectic style encompasses design elements that are derived from the vast expanse of Spanish architectural history. These can include Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, Renaissance, or Spanish Colonial from the American Southwest. The style is most prevalent in the southwestern states and Florida, those states with a direct connection to Spanish Colonial history. Hallmarks of the style include low-pitched roofs covered with red clay tile and little eave overhang, Missionesque-shaped parapets, arches around prominent windows and doors, multiple-light

³⁸ "Clayton Child Care-1975" notes compiled by Leon Mitchell, Jr., Lily B. Clayton School file, BWSA; "Locations in Tarrant County," Clayton YES! (<http://claytonyes.org/about-clayton/locations>), accessed December 9, 2015.

³⁹ Martha Deller, "Rooting for trees—Students oppose addition plan," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, May 31, 2001.

⁴⁰ Margaret Johnson, email correspondence with Susan Allen Kline, December 14, 2015; R. Gannon Gries, AIA, email correspondence with Susan Allen Kline, November 16, 2015.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

windows, embellished window and door surrounds, grilles over windows, and round or square towers. Walls are typically stuccoed although brick is a common substitute. Courtyards with fountains or pools are also common.⁴¹ Lily B. Clayton Elementary School's design incorporated these characteristics. Even the fish pond in the kindergarten room might be interpreted as a nod to the fountains frequently associated with this style.

Fort Worth's public schools constructed in the Spanish Eclectic style display many of its characteristics, particularly low pitched roofs covered with red clay tile, and arches embellishments around window and doors. The one characteristic not found in the design of Fort Worth's schools was the use of stucco as a wall material. Instead, most of the schools were constructed of blended yellow or earth-toned brick. One of the earliest schools constructed with Missionesque detailing was the Denver Avenue Elementary School, located on the city's near north side. Initially constructed in 1910 and subsequently enlarged (including an auditorium addition under the PWA), the two-story façade features a shaped parapet over the entrance bay. In the 1920s, Lily B. Clayton, Alice E. Carlson, Oakhurst, and Hi Mount School were built as small, one-story schools with hipped roofs covered with red clay tile and shaped parapets (all of these were also designed by Wiley G. Clarkson). That same decade, Charles E. Nash Elementary School was constructed in a Spanish Eclectic style and E. M. Daggett Elementary School received a two-story addition with a side gabled-roof covered with red clay tile. Under the 1930s building program, three new elementary schools (North Hi Mount, Oaklawn, and Dillow), one junior high (W. P. McLean), and one high school (Amon Carter-Riverside High School) were constructed in Spanish Eclectic styles with roofs covered with red clay tile and decorative details such as arches and cast stone ornamentation around window and door openings. Alice E. Carlson, Lily B. Clayton, and Oakhurst elementary schools received additions that resulted in greater embellishment of their original modest Missionesque styles. Hubbard Heights Elementary, originally constructed in 1922 as a county school, was significantly transformed through an addition that gave it a cross-gabled roof covered with red clay tile, arched entrances at porticos, and cast stone embellishments around entrances and prominent windows.

Of these schools, Alice E. Carlson (Figure 21), Lily B. Clayton, North Hi Mount (Figure 22), and Hubbard Heights (Figure 23) elementary schools retain the greatest amount of their architectural integrity as all have retained their original windows. All have also received additions that are sensitive to the schools' historic design. They are uniquely different architecturally, were designed by different architects and are in different regions of the city: Hubbard Heights is in the far south, Alice E. Carlson is in the southwest, Lily B. Clayton is in the south/southwest, and North Hi Mount is on the west side. Alice E. Carlson's significance has been recognized by its designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (1983), a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (2000), and Demolition Delay by the City of Fort Worth (1996). As mentioned, Lily B. Clayton is designated as a City of Fort Worth Historic and Cultural Landmark (1990) as is North Hi Mount (1990). All four schools were deemed to be individually eligible for the National Register in a survey of the city's schools in 2003.⁴²

Wiley G. Clarkson, (1885-1952)

Wiley Gulick Clarkson was one of Fort Worth's most prominent and versatile architects during the first half of the 20th century who was comfortable designing in the traditional architectural styles of the era. In the 1930s, he delved into Modernist designs that displayed a strong classical influence. Born in 1885 in Corsicana, Texas, Clarkson attended the University of Texas for two years and then transferred to Chicago's Armour Institute of Technology where he studied engineering. He then enrolled at the School of the Art Institute in Chicago where he studied architecture. He then returned to Corsicana in 1908 where he practiced architecture for four years. He moved to Fort Worth in 1912. He briefly

⁴¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 416-421. For a good review of the style, see also Arrol Gellner, *Red Tile Style: America's Spanish Revival Architecture* (New York: Viking Studio/Penguin Group, 2002).

⁴² For an overview of the design of the city's public schools, see City of Fort Worth, "Eight Decades of School Construction: Historic Resources of the Fort Worth Independent School District, 1892-1961," (2003).

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

partnered with E. Stanley Field under the name Field and Clarkson. Projects designed by the pair included Hubbard High School in Hubbard, Texas, c. 1912-1914 (Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, 2013), Hebrew Institute in Fort Worth (1914), and a Methodist church in Coleman (1915).⁴³ In 1919, he and A. Wright Gaines (1884-1921) formed a partnership under the name Clarkson and Gaines until Gaines' death in 1921.⁴⁴

Clarkson designed numerous residences in Fort Worth's Ryan Place, Westover, and River Crest neighborhoods. Institutional and commercial work that reflected traditional styles included the Mehl Building (1916), Texas Christian University Library, Trinity Episcopal Church, Sanger Brothers Department Store, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Woolworth Building (all 1925-1927), First Methodist Church (1929), and W. I. Cook Memorial Children's Hospital and Methodist (Harris) Hospital (both 1930). Fort Worth projects in which he delved into Art Deco and Classical Moderne styles were the Sinclair Building (1929), Masonic Temple (1930-1932), United States Federal Courthouse (associate architect to Paul Philippe Cret, 1933), Municipal Airport Administration Building (1936), and the City-County (John Peter Smith) Hospital (1938-39), among others.⁴⁵

In the late 1930s and 1940s, Clarkson frequently partnered with other prominent Fort Worth architects on projects for the federal government, including Ripley Place and Butler Place Public Housing complexes. One of his last projects was the Fort Worth Art Museum (later the Modern Art Museum, now the Fort Worth Community Art Center), done in association with A. George King, Herbert Bayer, and Gordon Chadwick, (1953).⁴⁶

In addition to the 1920s portions of Lily B. Clayton School, Clarkson designed several schools in Fort Worth. They included Hi Mount School/Thomas Place School (with A. Wright Gaines, 1921-1922), the original Alice Carlson (1926), Oakhurst Elementary (1927-1928), an addition to Fort Worth Central High School (1926-1927), McLean Junior High School (original building) and an addition to Denver Avenue School (both 1935), and an addition to D. McRae School (1937). He also designed the notable North Side High School (1937), a monumental Classical Moderne landmark (as previously mentioned, it was also included in *Public Buildings: Architecture under the Public Works Administration*).⁴⁷ His firm designed a new Sagamore Hill School after the original was destroyed by a tornado in 1940 and the Crestwood School in 1943. Between 1943 and 1945, Clarkson's firm did work on the following existing schools: Van Zandt, Brooklyn Heights, and Oakhurst.⁴⁸

Clarkson's firm designed many projects outside of Fort Worth, including hospitals, courthouses, and churches. Public schools and related facilities included schools in Bowie, Mansfield, and Marshall (all 1925-1927), Cleburne (1930), Forrester, Weatherford, and Sweetwater (1935), Birdville (1937), Morgan (gymnasium, 1938), Graham (1939), Hingus and Cleburne (1940), and Breckenridge (1948). During the last few years of his life, the firm had several projects in his hometown of Corsicana, including the Navarro County Memorial Hospital, Navarro Junior College, the Medical Arts Clinic, and several public school buildings.⁴⁹

⁴³ Hubbard High School, Historical Marker—Atlas Number 5507017693 (<http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/details/5507017693>), accessed November 25, 2015; Hebrew Institute Building Fund Committee, Portal to Texas History (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapth117173/?q=%22Field%20and%20clarkson%22>), accessed November 25, 2015; *San Antonio Express*, November 6, 1915.

⁴⁴ Judith Singer Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne: Art Deco Architecture of Fort Worth, Texas* (College Station, Texas: Texas A&M Press, 1988), 19.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 19-20.

⁴⁶ Ibid, 20.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ "Professional Record of W. G. Clarkson & Co., Architects," typed manuscript, c. 1945 (copy at the Tarrant County Archives, Fort Worth, Texas).

⁴⁹ Ibid; *Breckenridge American*, April 19, 1948; Unidentified newspaper article from Corsicana, Texas, May 6, 1952, copy located in Wiley G. Clarkson file, Preservation Resource Center, Historic Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Clarkson was a charter member of the Texas Society of Architects and the Fort Worth chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He served as the TSA's president in 1942-43 and the president of the local chapter of the AIA in 1948. He died on May 5, 1952 in Fort Worth at the age of 66.⁵⁰

Preston M. Geren, Sr., (1891-1969)

Preston Murdoch Geren, Sr. was born on November 2, 1891 in Sherman, Texas. He graduated from Texas A&M University in 1912 with a degree in architectural engineering. Following graduation, he was the supervising architect for buildings on the A&M campus for two years and was then a partner in the firm Giesecke and Geren for two years. After service in World War I, he joined the construction firm of J. F. Johnson in Austin as chief engineer.⁵¹

Geren was the chief engineer for the Fort Worth firm Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick (later Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc.) from 1923 to 1934. While with this firm he worked on the Fort Worth Club, Texas & Pacific Passenger Terminal, the Fair, and the Electric buildings, all prominent buildings in downtown Fort Worth. He started his own firm in 1934 and in 1949 was joined by his son, Preston M. Geren, Jr. (1923-2013). Prominent structures designed by the firm included Farrington Field and Elmwood Sanitarium, as well as numerous banks, churches, and residences. Geren often collaborated with other architects on large projects. These included Greater Southwest International Airport (with Joseph R. Pelich), and McCloskey Army Hospital in Temple and Harmon Army Hospital in Longview, and numerous airfields and military facilities with Wiley G. Clarkson, Joseph R. Pelich, and Joe Rady. He was also associate architect on Louis Kahn's internationally known Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth.⁵²

Geren's firm designed several public schools in Fort Worth. In addition to the addition to Lily B. Clayton, they included Arlington Heights High School (1936-1937 and later additions), Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School (1952), George W. Carver Junior High School (1953 expansion), Springdale Elementary School (1953-1954), R. L. Paschal High School (1955 with A. George King), Dunbar Elementary (1957-1958), A. M. Pate Elementary School, (1958-1959), and W. A. Meacham Junior High School (1960-1961). Geren's firm also designed numerous buildings for the University of Texas at Arlington and Austin, Texas Wesleyan College, University of Dallas, Texas Woman's University, and Texas Christian University.⁵³

An active participant in professional architecture and engineering organizations, Geren was a charter member of the Texas Society of Architects and the Fort Worth chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The Texas Society of Professional Engineers selected him as Engineer of the Year in 1956 and he was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1959. Geren was twice presented honors by the City of Fort Worth for his civic affairs work. He remained active in his firm until his death on September 21, 1969.⁵⁴

Harry B. Friedman (1887-1978), contractor

Harry B. Friedman, a civil engineer, was born on June 4, 1887 in Sewanea, Tennessee and grew up in Chattanooga. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1909 with a degree in civil engineering. He came to Fort Worth in 1916 for the construction of the Chevrolet plant on West Seventh Street. During World War I, he received a commission in the Officer's Training Class at Leon Springs and then earned his wings in the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps. In

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne*, 21.

⁵² Ibid, 21.

⁵³ City of Fort Worth, "Eight Decades of School Construction," 14, 21, 22, 29, 34-35, 40, and 45; Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne*, 21.

⁵⁴ Cohen, *Cowtown Moderne*, 21.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

1921, he established his own engineering and construction firm in Fort Worth. Friedman's company constructed many landmarks in Fort Worth which are still extant, including buildings designed by Wiley G. Clarkson. Residential work included the Dulaney House (1923) and a large Tudor Revival style house he constructed for himself in Westover Hills (designed by Wiley G. Clarkson c. 1928). His commercial and institutional works included Sanger Brothers Department Store, Downtown YMCA, and Trinity Episcopal Church (all designed by Wiley G. Clarkson, 1924-1925), First National Bank expansion (1926), Zeloski Commercial Building (1927), W. I. Cook Memorial Children's Hospital (Wiley G. Clarkson, 1927-1929) Berry Brothers & Donohue Cleaners (1930), Sinclair Building (Wiley G. Clarkson, 1930), Masonic Temple (Wiley G. Clarkson, 1930-1932), Fort Worth Stockyards Coliseum Ticket House, (1941), Quartermaster Depot (1941), and Crystal Ice Company addition (1956). In addition to the original Lily B. Clayton school and the 1934-1936 addition, Friedman also constructed Hi Mount School/Thomas Place School (Clarkson and Gaines, 1921-1922); old Arlington Heights High School (1922), Fort Worth Central High School addition (now Trimble Technical High School, Wiley G. Clarkson, 1926-1927), Alice Carlson Elementary School addition and I. M. Terrell High School (both 1935), and North Side Senior High School (Wiley G. Clarkson, 1936-1937).⁵⁵

Through his association with the Westlake Construction Company, the following projects were also constructed: United States National Bank in Galveston, Perkins-Snyder and Harvey Snyder buildings in Wichita Falls, the remodeling of the First National Bank, also in Wichita Falls; and dormitories at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. He also completed extensive pipeline construction for the Sinclair Oil Corporation in South Texas. He retired in 1970.⁵⁶

Harry B. Friedman was active in numerous professional and social organizations. He was a founding member of the Texas and Fort Worth chapters of the American General Contractors Association. He was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He held memberships in the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, Century II, the Fort Worth Chapter of the World War I Fliers Club, and served as president of the University Club. He died January 15, 1978 at the age of 90.⁵⁷

Archibald J. Howard (1889-1954), contractor

Archibald Johnston Howard was born in Kilburnie, Scotland on May 11, 1889. He came to the United States in 1907 and married Fannie Williamson in Anderson, Texas on December 15, 1909. By 1917, he was living in Taylor, Texas where he was employed as a carpenter. He became a naturalized citizen in 1922. Shortly thereafter, he arrived in Fort Worth where he established a construction firm known as A. J. Howard & Bros. with Ronald J. Howard and William Howard. In 1924, he received the contract for the construction of the first addition to Lily B. Clayton Elementary School. Two additional projects he constructed in Fort Worth were identified in the Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey. They included the original four-classroom building for Alice Carlson Elementary, located directly north of the Texas Christian University campus. It was also designed by Wiley G. Clarkson and was constructed in 1926-1927. In 1929, he was the contractor for the Coffey House at 4117 W. 7th Street on Fort Worth's west side. By 1940, he, his wife, and two children were living in

⁵⁵ "Noted FW Contractor Dead at 90," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* (morning), January 16, 1978; Unidentified newspaper article c. 1927, in AR406-7-63-87, "Friedman, A-Z, Prior to 1960," clipping file, Fort Worth Star-Telegram Collection, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington, Library [hereafter cited as FWSTC]; *The Jewish Monitor* (Fort Worth, Texas), March 18, 1921; "Contract Let for Army Depot," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, August 9, 1941 (evening). Friedman was likely employed by W. E. Wood Construction Company of Detroit when working on the Chevrolet plant. See Ancestry.com, *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 for Harry B. Friedman* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: United States Selective Service System, *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls. Imaged from Family History Library microfilm.

⁵⁶ Unidentified newspaper article c. 1927; "Noted FW Contractor Dead at 90."

⁵⁷ "Noted FW Contractor Dead at 90."

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Houston where he was also engaged as a building contractor. By 1942, he was employed in a transmission plant. He died July 29, 1954 while visiting relatives in Scotland.⁵⁸

Educational Significance

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Education. It is illustrative of the evolution of neighborhood schools in Fort Worth during the twentieth century. The building was first constructed in the 1921-1922 in an era of tremendous growth in the city. It was initially constructed as a four-room school to serve elementary-aged students living in what were then streetcar suburbs just southwest of the city limits. Following annexation in July 1922, Mistletoe Heights, Berkeley Place, and surrounding neighborhoods continued to grow rapidly. This resulted in the addition of four classrooms in 1924-1925. Overflowing schools and financial incentives offered through New Deal programs allowed the Fort Worth Independent School District to embark on an ambitious school building program in the 1930s. Under this program, Lily B. Clayton Elementary School was significantly enlarged and modernized with the addition of ten classrooms, an auditorium, administrative offices, and cafeteria. When declining enrollment freed up a few classrooms, specialized instruction for visually impaired students was begun in the postwar era. The school served only white students until 1963 when it was among the first seven public schools in the city to open its doors to African American students. The period of significance is from 1922, the year the original school building was completed, to 1966. The latter years corresponds with the National Register's 50-year criterion and recognizes the building's continued significance as a neighborhood school.

Architectural Significance

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School is also eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is an excellent example of the Spanish Eclectic style as applied to Fort Worth's public schools in the era between the two world wars. Its low-pitched red clay tile roofs are a character defining feature. Its façade displays such qualities of the style as towers, the use of arches around doors and prominent windows, and cast stone embellishments around entrances and two windows. The Mother Goose-themed cast panels and the decorative parapet above the auditorium wing make it unique among its counterparts. The prominent placement of the auditorium in the center of the building also makes it unique. It retains a high degree of its architectural integrity on the exterior and interior. Although the building received a large addition in 2001-2004, it is compatible and subservient to the historic portions of the building. The building is also significant as the work of two prominent Fort Worth architects, Wiley G. Clarkson and Preston M. Geren.

⁵⁸ Archibald Howard, Ancestry.com, Texas, Select County Marriage Index, 1837-1977, (database on-line), Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014 accessed November 21, 2015; U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 for Archibald Johnston Howard, (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/ssedil?indiv=1&db=WW1draft&h=15581679>), accessed November 21, 2015; Texas, Naturalization Records, 1881-1992 for Archibald Johnston Howard, (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/ssedil?indiv=1&db=TXNaturalizationRecs&h=202965>), accessed November 21, 2015; Morrison & Fourmy Directory Co., Fort Worth City Directory, 1925 (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dil?indiv=1&db=USDirectories&h=3967335664>), accessed November 20, 2015; Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, *Fort Worth, Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South, and Far West* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1989), 212 and Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, *Fort Worth, Near North Side and West Side, Westover Hills* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, 1988), 122; 1940 United States Federal Census for Archibald J. Howard (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dil?indiv=1&db=1940usfedcen&h=160646056>) accessed November 21, 2015; U.S., World War II Draft registration Card, 1942 for Archibald Johnston Howard (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dil?indiv=1&db=WWIIIdraft&h=12271401>), accessed November 21, 2015; Reports of Deaths of American Citizens Abroad, 1835-1974 for Archibald Johnston Howard (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dil?indiv=1&db=deathsamericancitizensabroad&h=212765>), accessed November 21, 2015.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

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Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

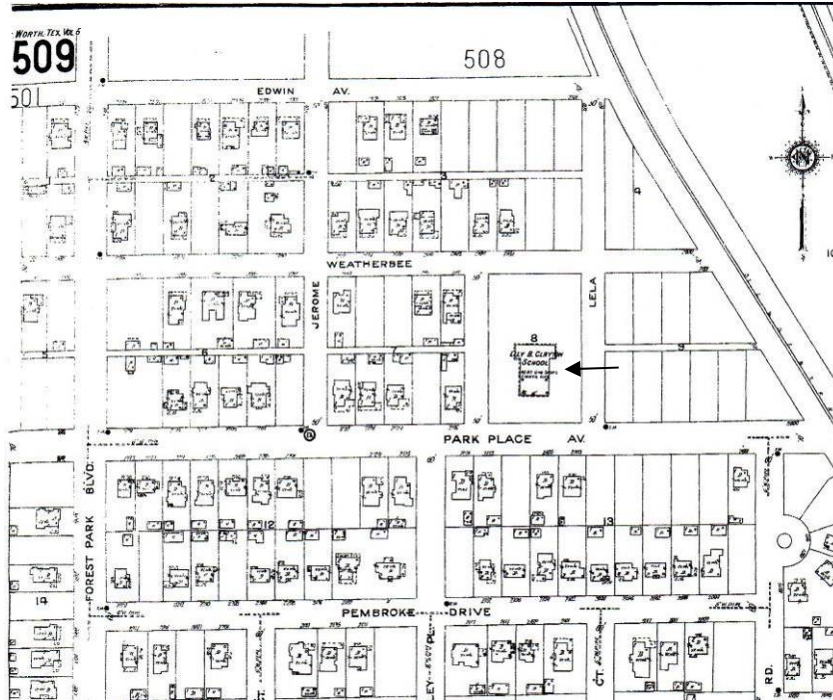
Map 1: Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, 2000 Park Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

Lat: 32.726380°
Long: -97.348546°

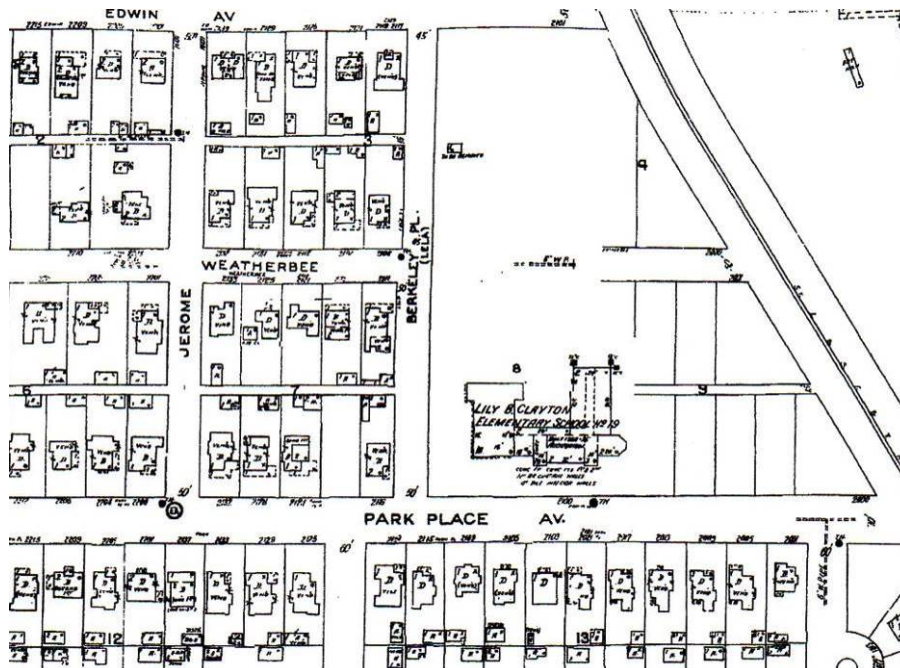


Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, Fort Worth, Texas, Volume 4, Sheet 509, 1927. This depicts the 1922 school with the 1924-1925 addition on the north end.

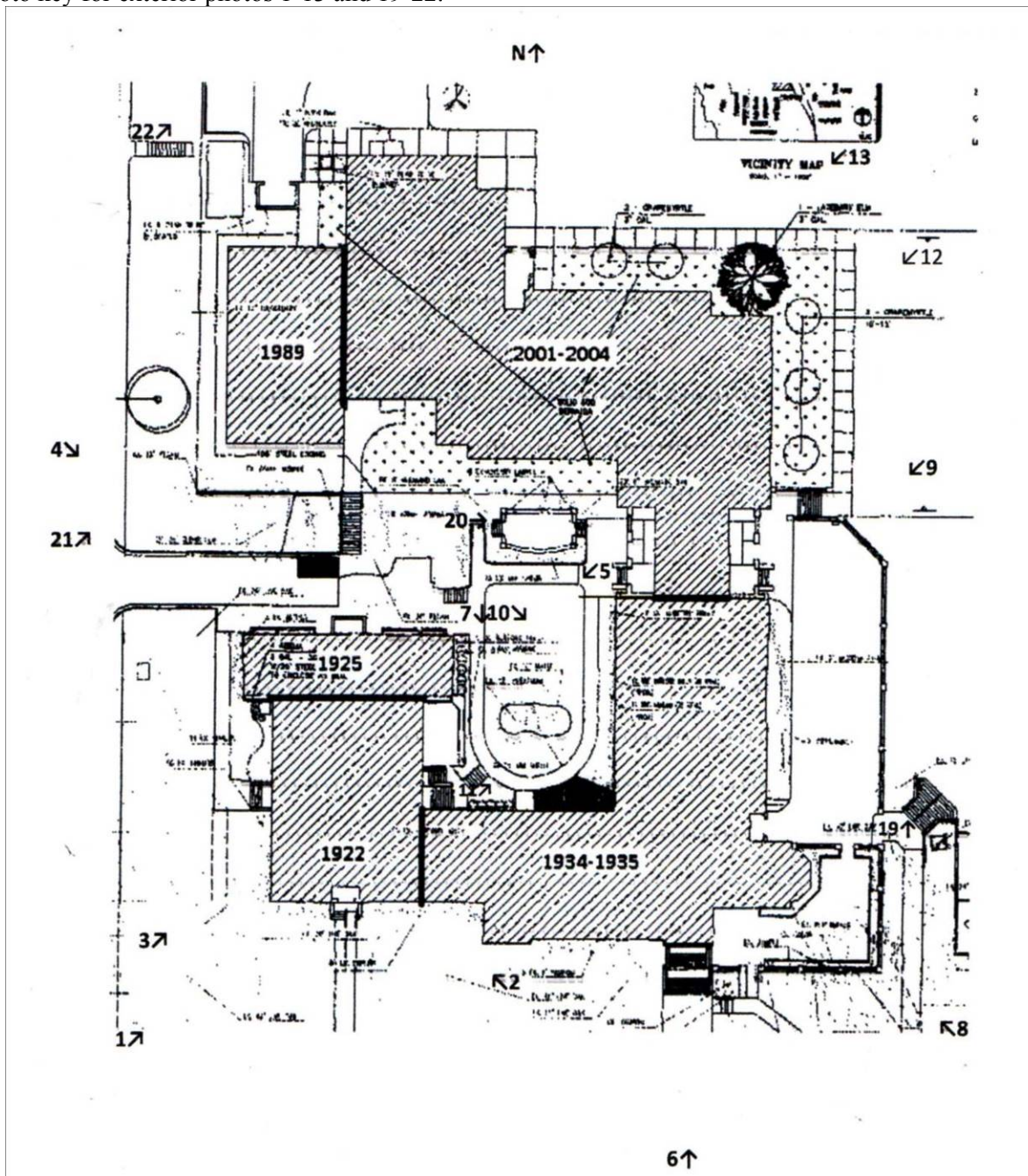


Map 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, Fort Worth, Texas, Volume 4, Sheet 509, 1951. This map shows the 1934-1935 addition, the removal of houses immediately north of the school, and the elimination of Lela Street to the east of the school. N↑



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Map 4: Photo key for exterior photos 1-13 and 19-22.



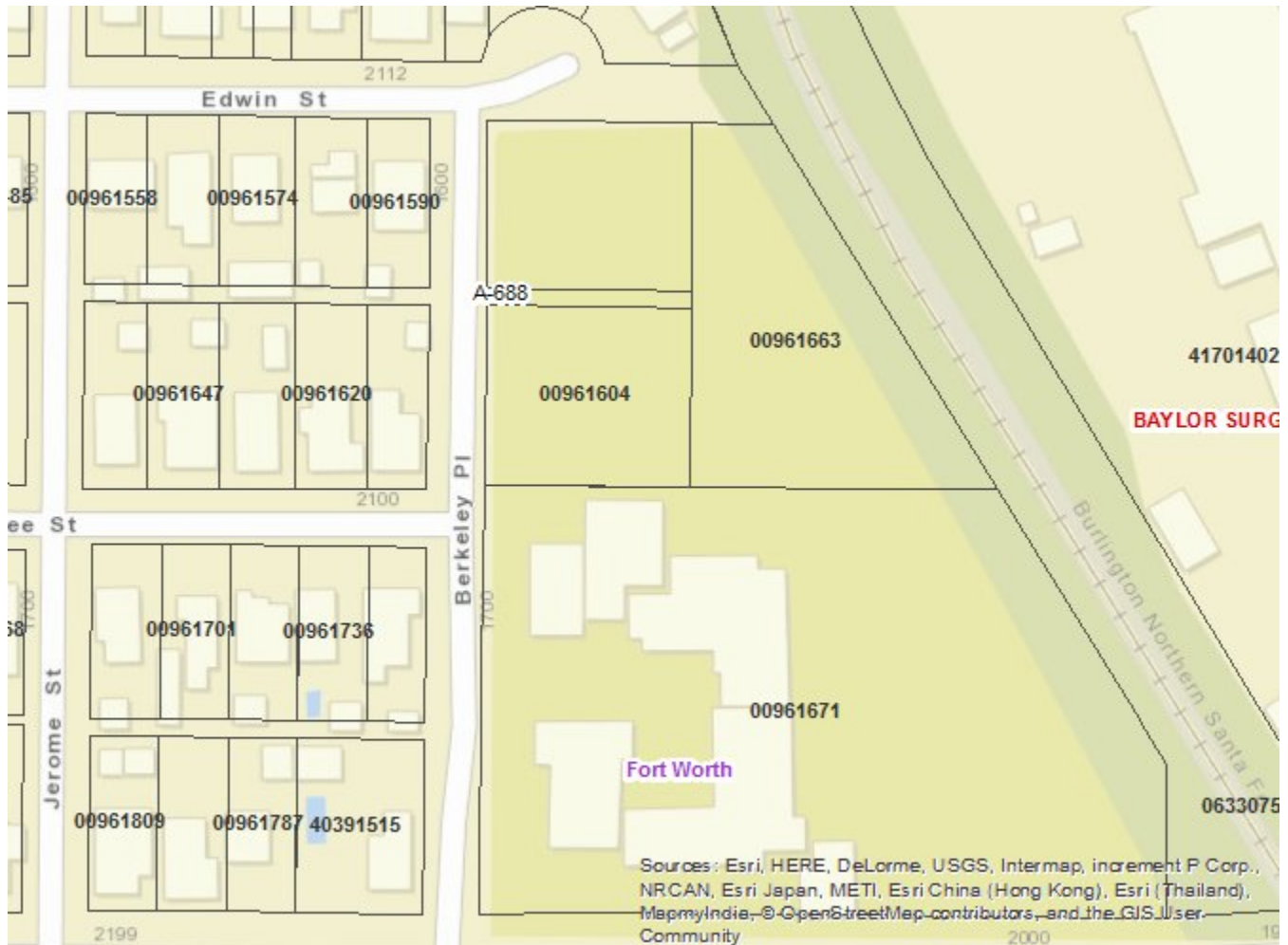
Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Property Map

Parcels 00961604; 00961663; 00961617

Source: Tarrant County Central Appraisal District (www.tad.org)

Accessed March 11, 2016

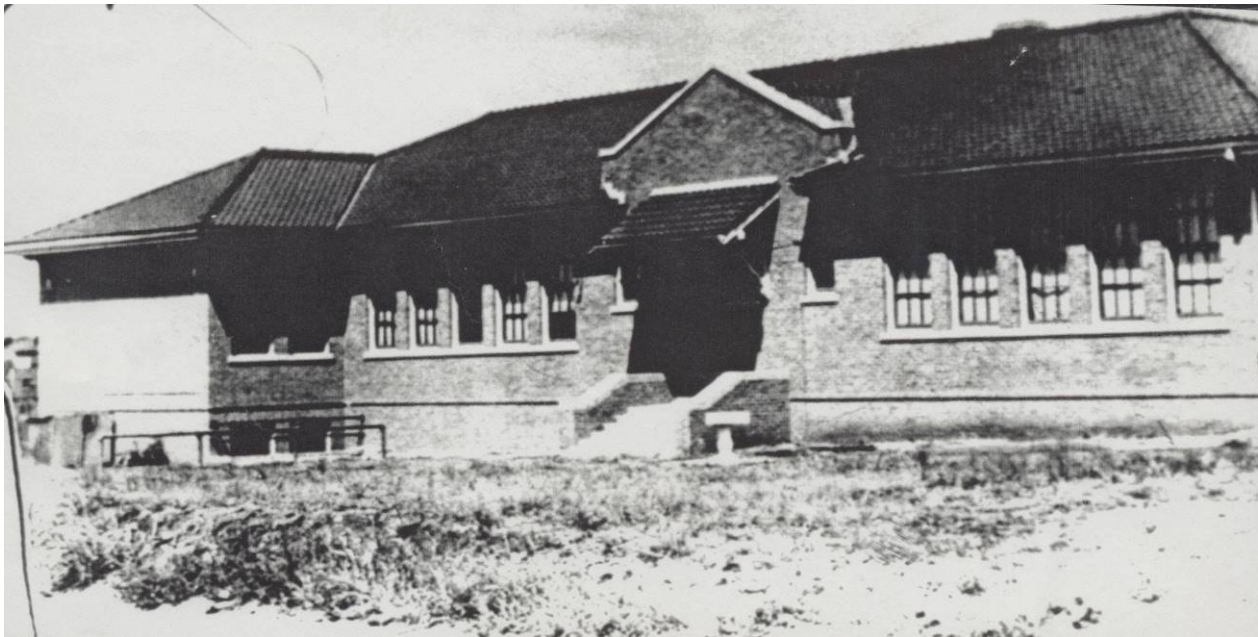


Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 1: Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, 1922, looking at front (south) elevation. Note the Mission-shaped parapet and the lack of windows on this elevation. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Figure 2: Lily B. Clayton Elementary School showing the 1924-1925 addition on the north end of the building. Looking northeast. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 3: Lily B. Clayton Elementary School showing proposed renovation to the front of the 1922 school and the 1934-1935 addition to the east. Preston M. Geren, architect. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*

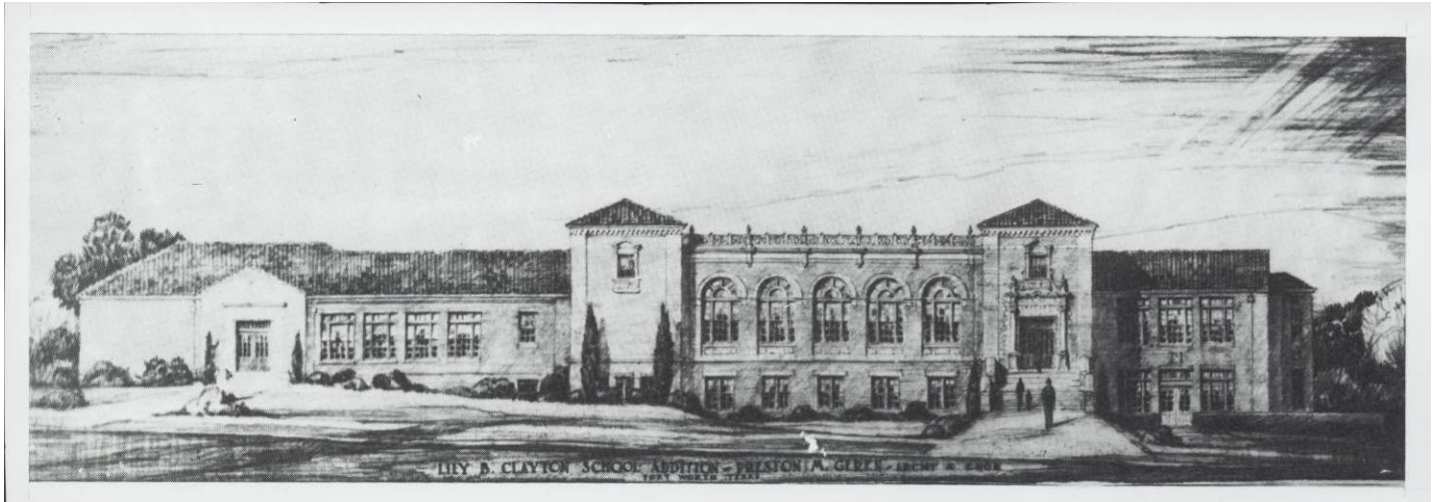
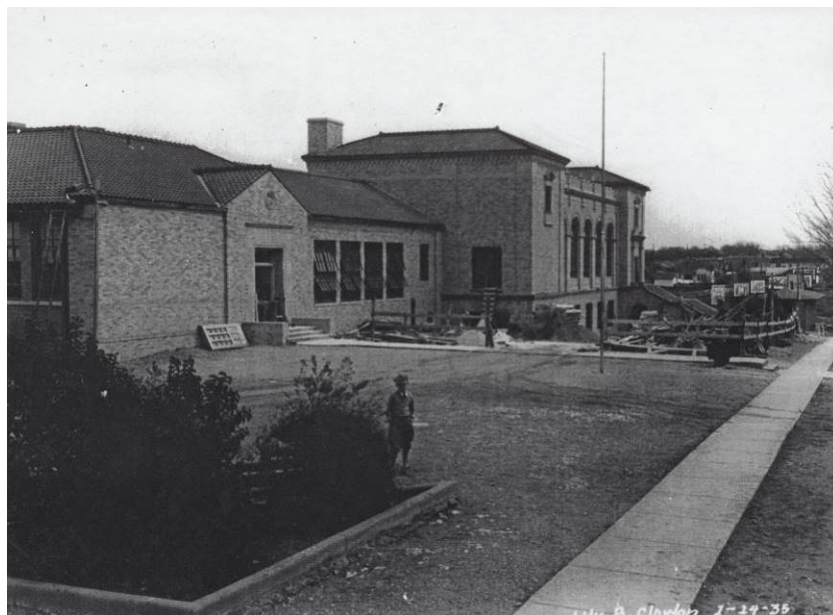


Figure 4: Looking northeast at renovated façade of the 1922 school and the 1934-1935 addition. Photo dated January 24, 1935. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 5: Looking west/northwest at east elevation of 1934-1935 addition. This image may show the stone that was excavated for the construction of the school. Also pictured is one of the temporary cottages used for additional classroom space. The two houses north of the school were demolished when additional land was purchased for the school. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Figure 6: Looking west toward the east elevation after site has been cleared of stone. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 7: Backstop and baseball field near Berkeley Place, 1938. This work was likely done by the WPA. The gymnasium is now located here but the retaining wall to the left is still present. View looking southwest. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Figure 8: Students by the east terrace in 1938. View looking southwest. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 9: The gates in the foyer were a gift of past and present students when they were installed in 1935. Note the arched ceiling in the hall. View looking north. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Figure 10: Photograph of the cafeteria. The space is now used for the library. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



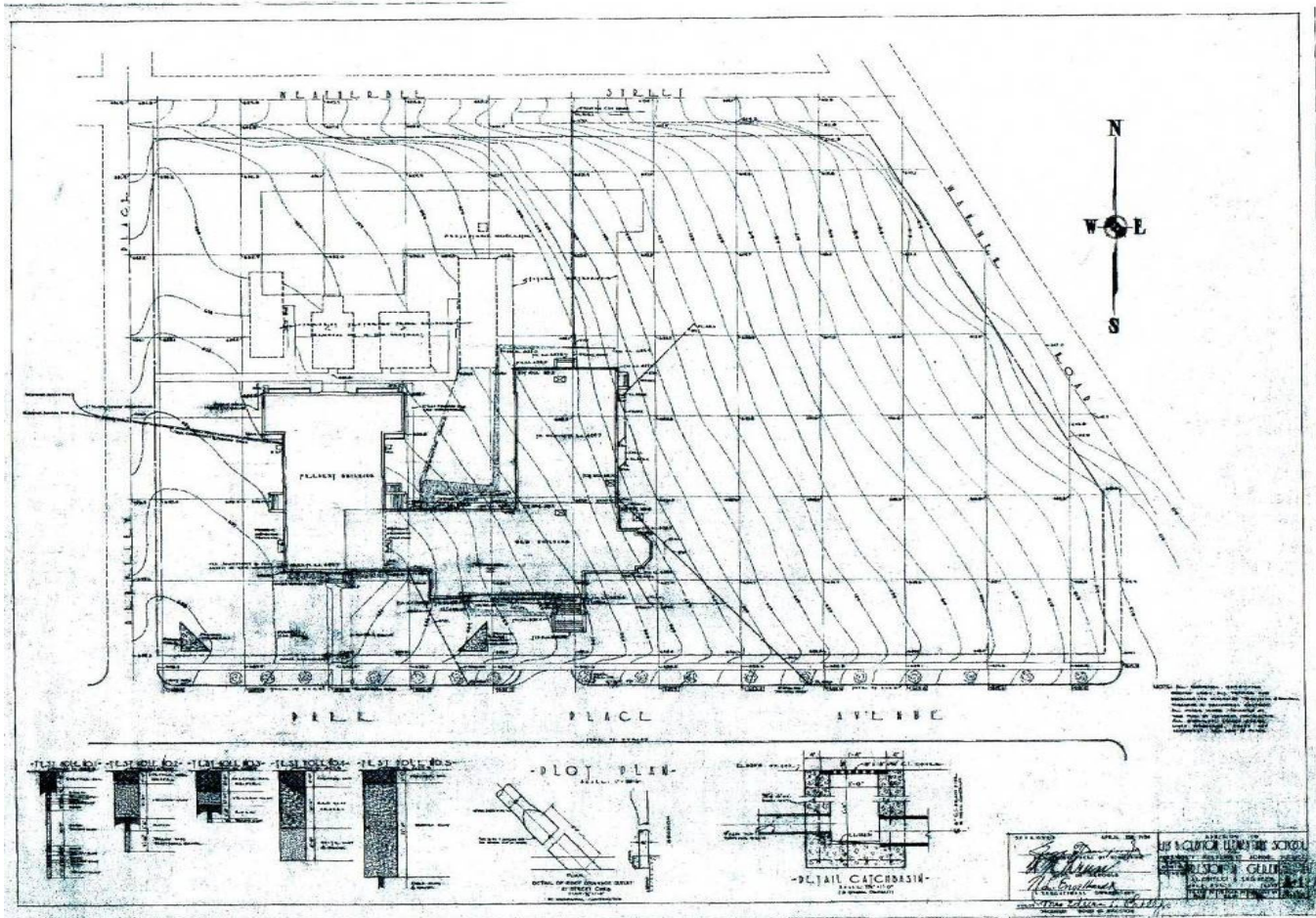
Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 11: Kenneth Blakely, first African American student, along with his mother, Connie Blakely, enter Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, September 5, 1963. AR406-6 09/1963 #4781. *Courtesy Fort Worth Star-Telegram Collection, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Arlington, Texas.*



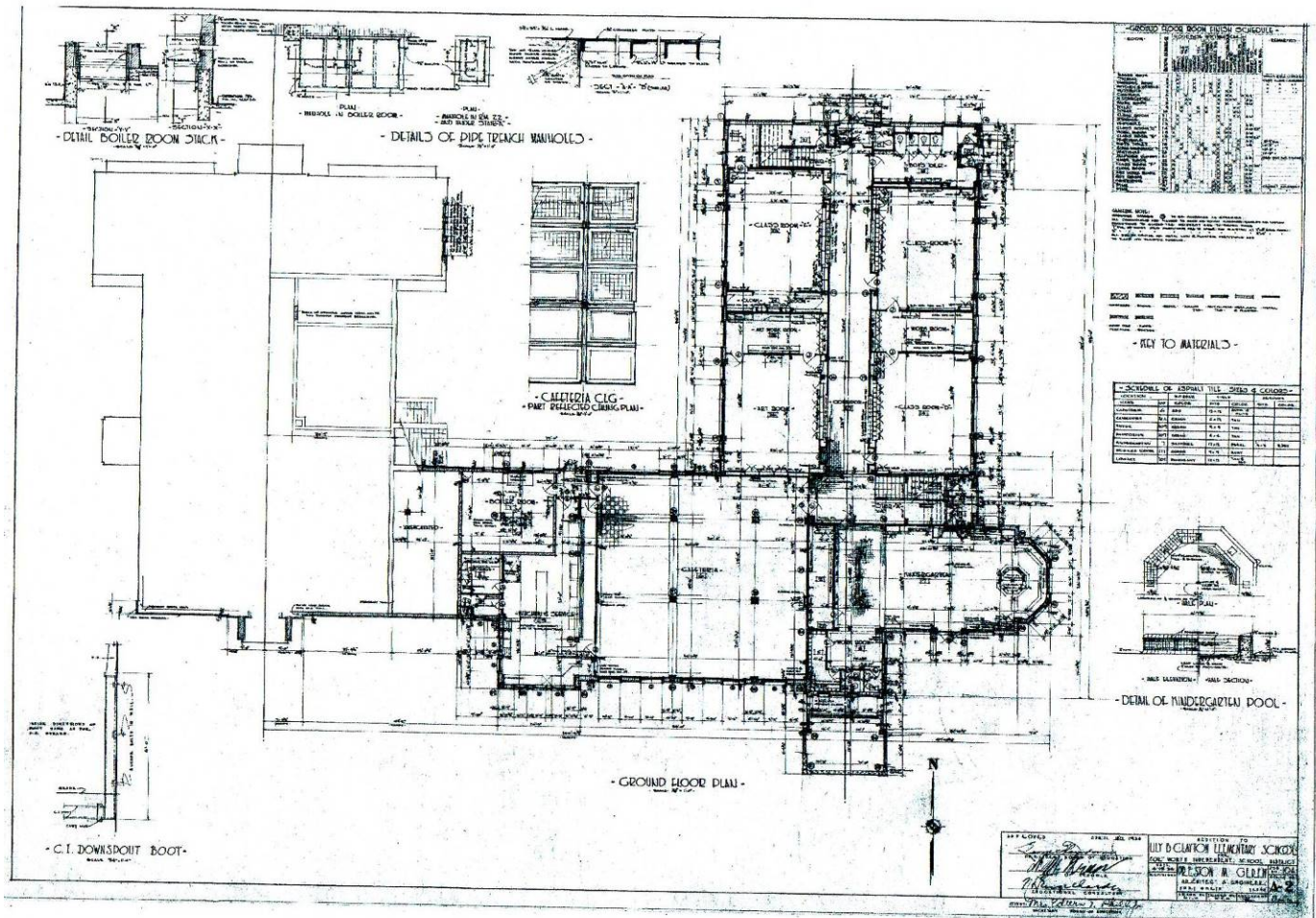
Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 12: Site Plan with 1934-1935 addition and before the expansion of school property to the north. Preston M. Geren, Architect. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 13: Lower level with 1934-1935 addition. Preston M. Geren, Architect. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*

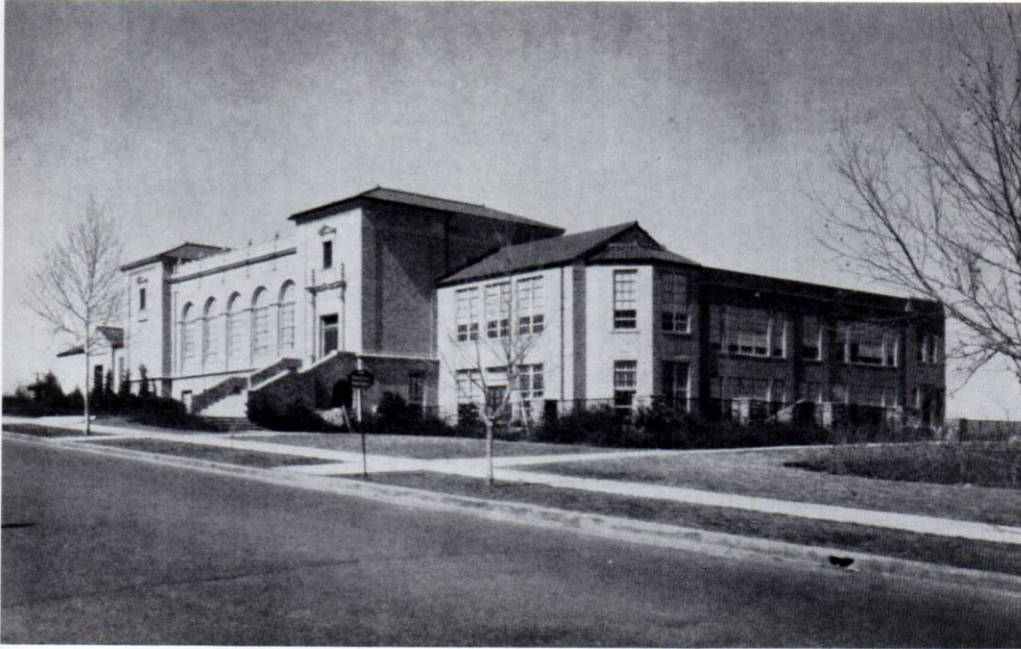


Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

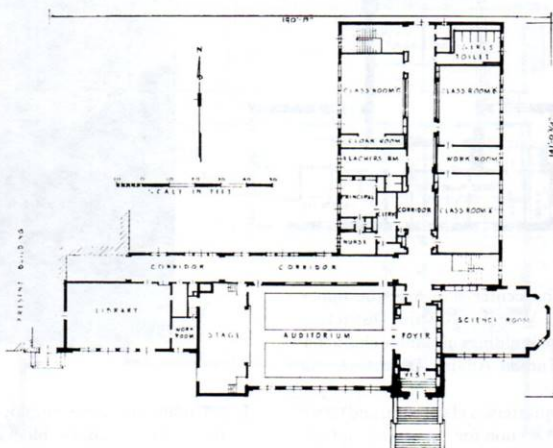
Figure 14: Image of 1934-1935 addition and upper floor plan from the book *Public Buildings: Architecture under the Public Works Administration, 1933-39*. Volume I, 1939, reprint, New York: De Capo Press, 1986. The completion date listed for the school is incorrect.

Project 3599 (Tex.)

Elementary Schools



Lily B. Clayton School Addition, *Fort Worth, Texas*

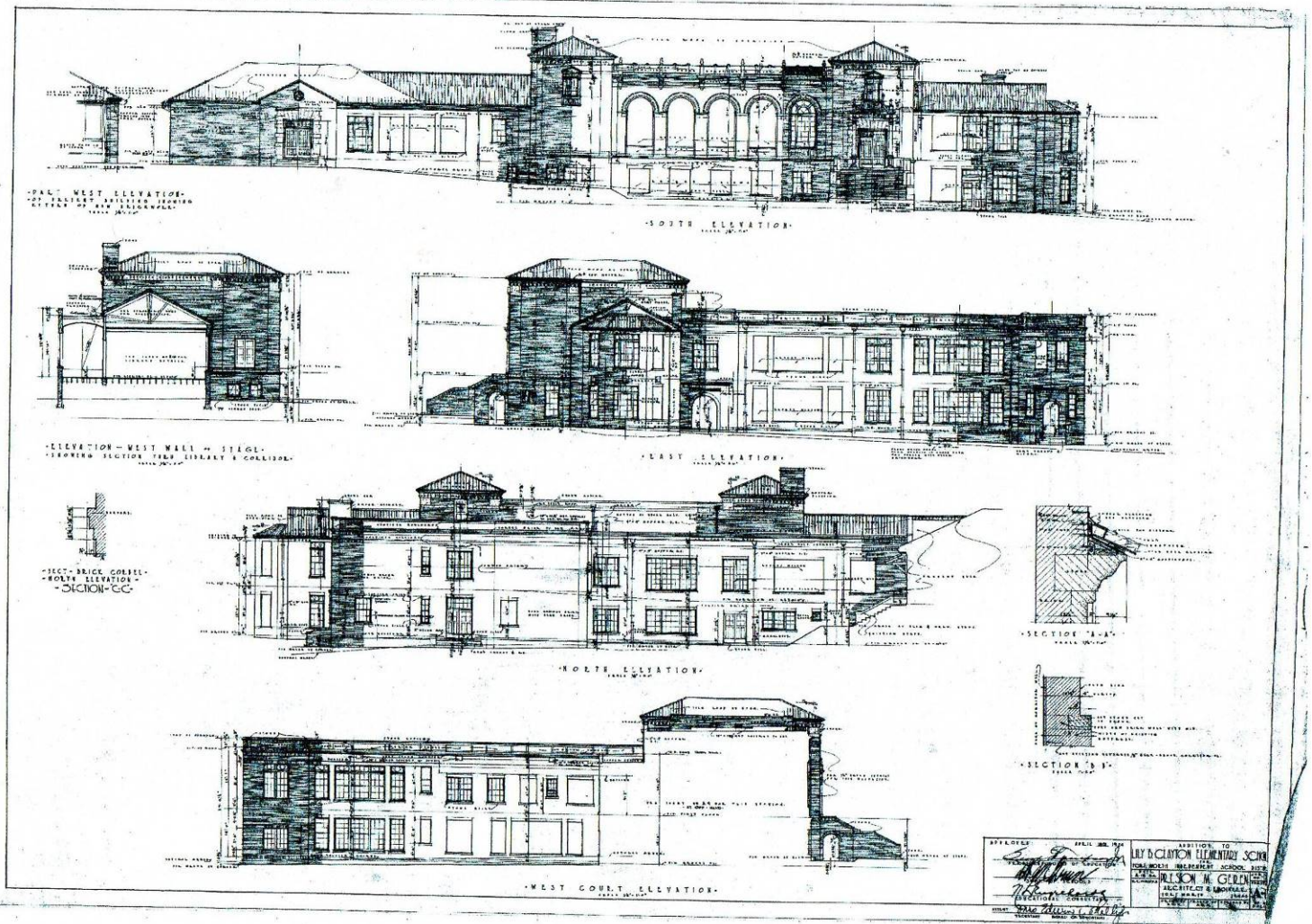


This structure is one unit of a large rehabilitation and building program begun by the Fort Worth Independent School District in 1934. The addition provides six classrooms, a library, a kindergarten, a cafeteria, and an auditorium seating 400. The construction is reinforced concrete with

wood roof framing. Exterior walls are faced with buff brick and trimmed with artificial stone of a similar color. With the addition, the school will accommodate 480 pupils. It was completed in February 1938 at a construction cost of \$110,313 and a project cost of \$115,644.

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 15: Elevations of the 1934-1935 addition beginning at the top with the south elevation followed by the east, north, and west elevations. Preston M. Geren, Architect. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 16: Details of entrance and auditorium window, 1934-1935 addition. Preston M. Geren, Architect. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*

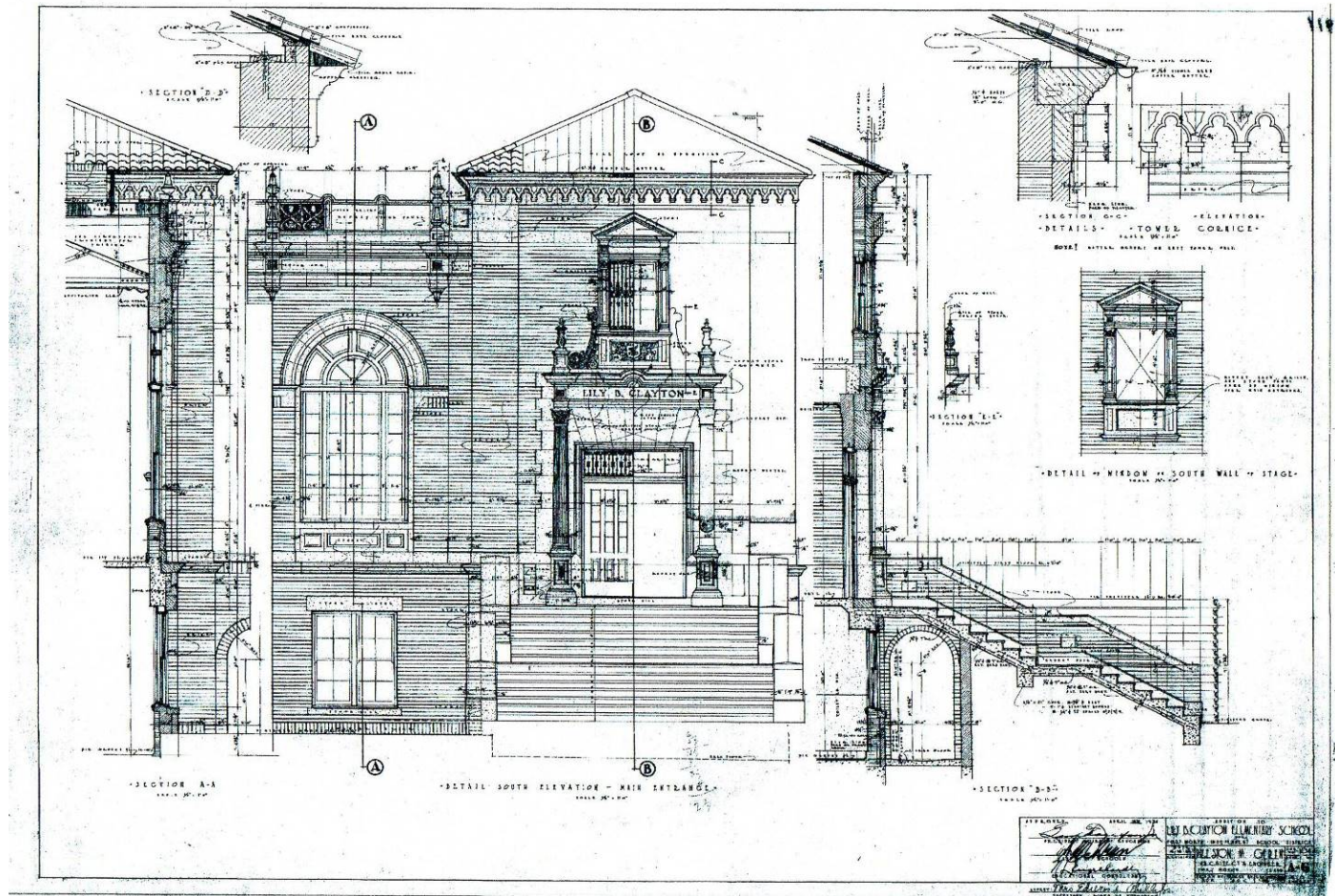
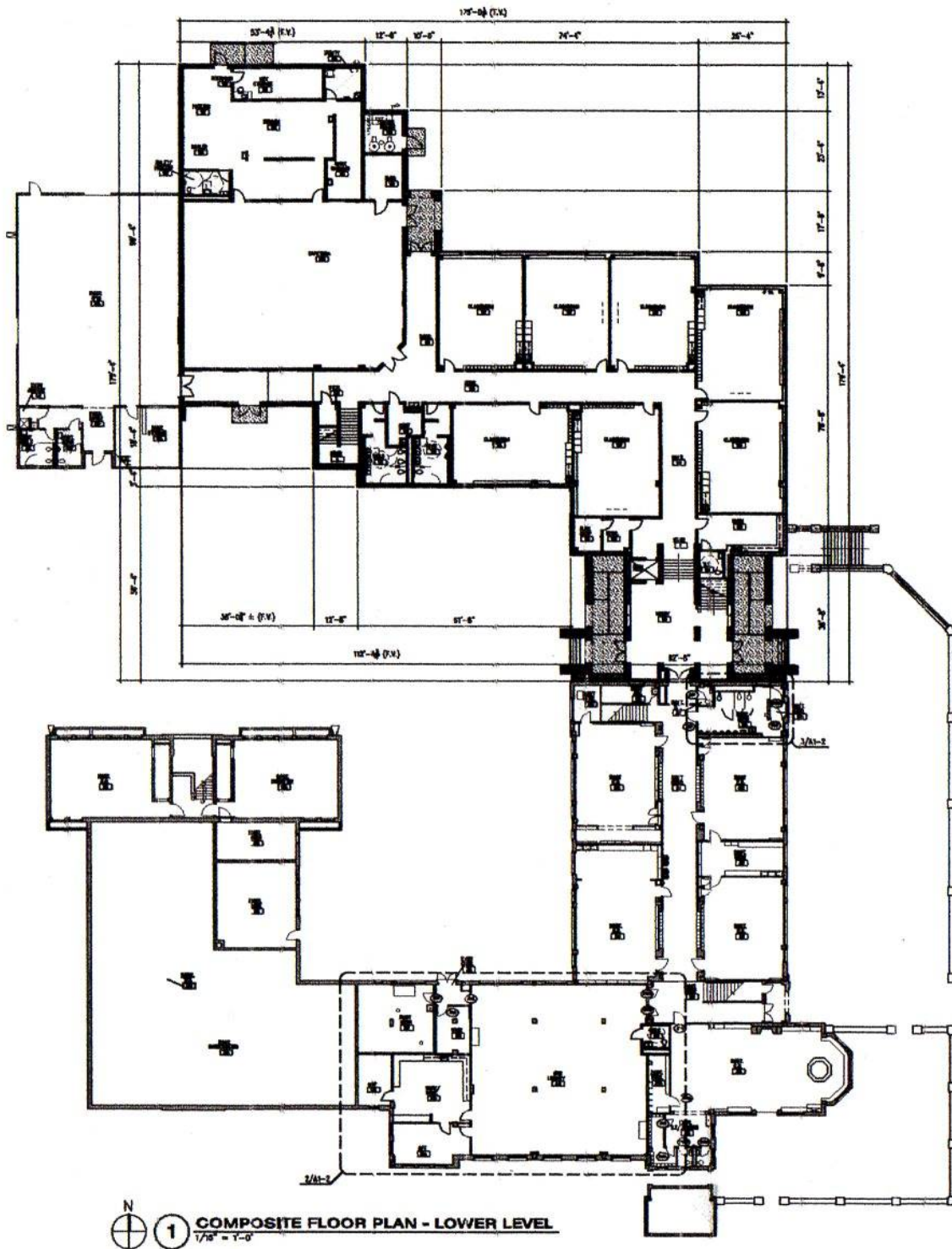
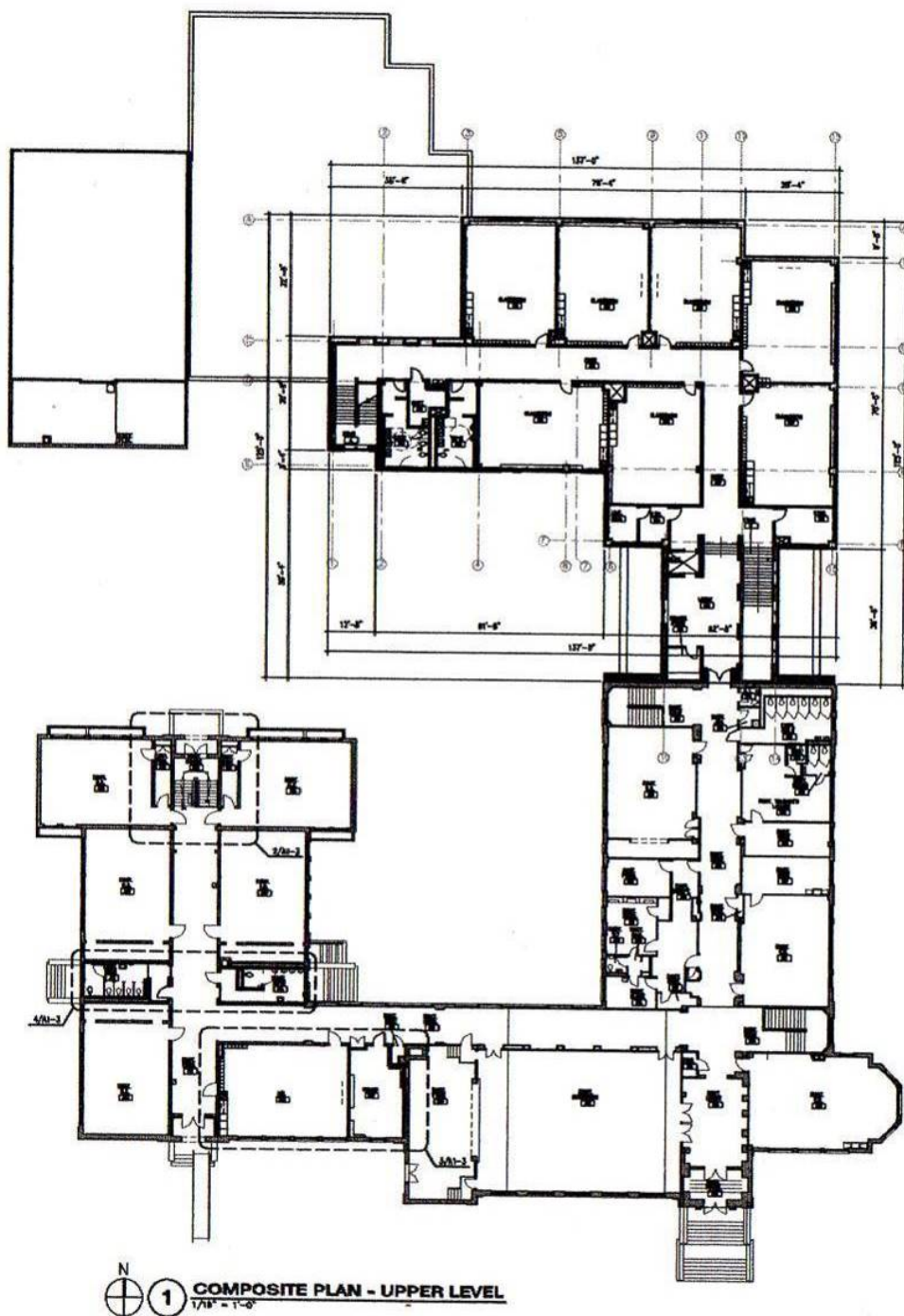


Figure 17: Lower level floor plan with 2001-2004 addition and gymnasium. Hahnfeld Hoffer Stanford, Architects.
Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.



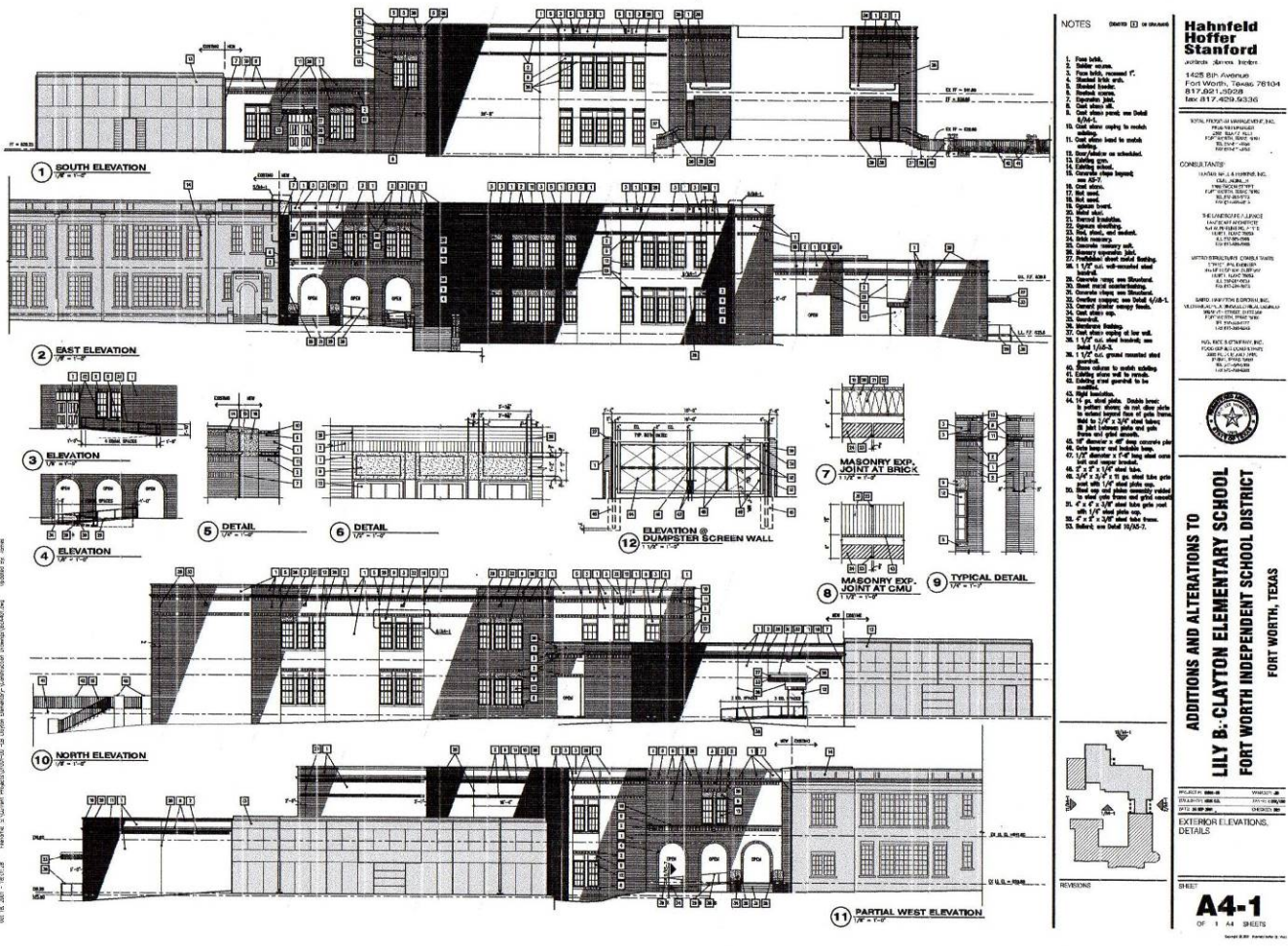
Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 18: Upper level floor plan with 2001-2004 addition and gymnasium mezzanine. Hahnfeld Hoffer Stanford, Architects. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



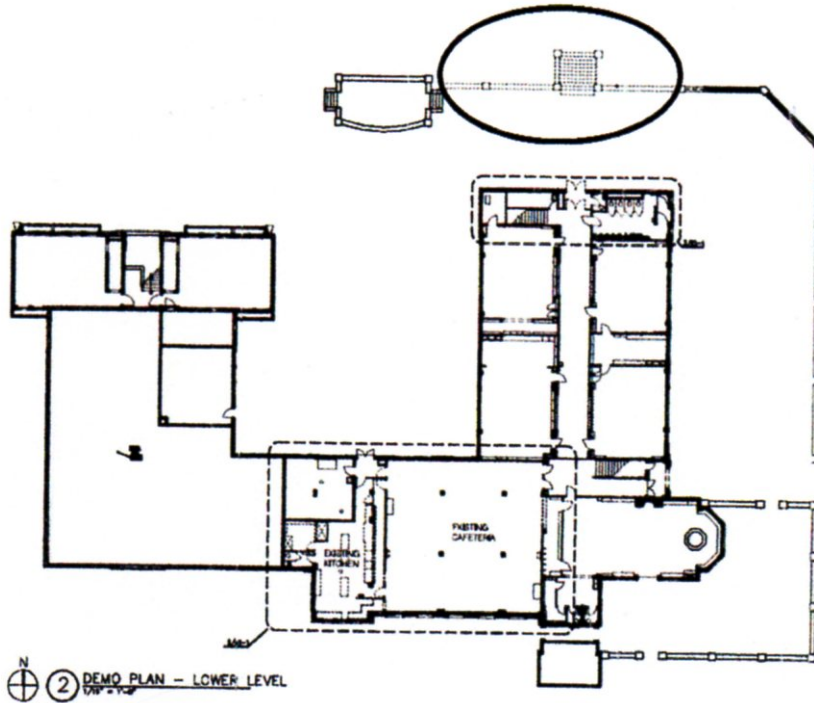
Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 19: Elevations of 2001-2004 addition. Hanfeld Hoffer Stanford, Architects. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 20: Site plan with 1934-1935 addition showing location of the two terraces. That portion within the oval was removed for the construction of the 2001-2004 addition. Plan by Hahnfeld Hoffer Stanford. *Courtesy Lily B. Clayton Archives.*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 20: Alice E. Carlson Elementary School, 3320 W. Cantey Street. PWA addition constructed in 1935, Joseph R. Pelich, architect. The school was designated a State Antiquities Landmark in 1983, City of Fort Worth Demolition Delay in 1996, and a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 2000.



Figure 21: North Hi Mount Elementary School, 3801 W. 7th Street. Constructed 1934-1935, Wyatt C. Hedrick, architect. Also pictured is the terrace and retaining wall constructed by the WPA. Designated a City of Fort Worth Historic and Cultural Landmark in 1990.



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Figure 22: Hubbard Heights Elementary School, 1333 Spurgeon. PWA addition constructed 1935, Elmer G. Withers, architect. *Courtesy Gannon Gries, AIA.c0020xd*



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0001: February 2, 2016; South elevation of 1921-1922 portion and monument sign, looking NE.



Photo 0002: June 24, 2015; South elevation of 1921-1922 portion, looking NW.



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0003: February 2, 2016; West elevation of 1921-1922 portion, 1924-1925 addition, stone benches, looking NE.



Photo 0004: February 2, 2016; North and west elevation of 1924-1925 addition, storage shed, and retaining wall by gym; view looking SE.



SBR Draft

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0005: June 24, 2015; East and north elevations of 1921-1922 and 1924-1925 sections of building; looking SW.



Photo 0006: March 23, 2012. South elevation of 1934-1935 auditorium wing, looking N.



SBR Draft

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0007: January 30, 2016; North elevation of 1934-1935 auditorium wing, looking S.



Photo 0008: March 23, 2012; Southeast corner of 1934-1935 addition and east terrace, looking NW.



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0009: June 24, 2015; East elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing and east terrace; looking SW.



Photo 0010: June 24, 2015; West elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing; looking SE.



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0011: January 30, 2016; West elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing and south elevation of 2001-2004 addition; looking NE.



Photo 0012: June 24, 2015; East elevation of 1934-1935 classroom wing and east terrace (left) and 2001-2004 addition (right); looking SW.



SBR Draft

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0013: June 24, 2015; North elevation and cafeteria of 2001-2004 addition; looking SW.



Photo 0014: December 15, 2015; Hall in 1920s wing, looking S.



SBR Draft

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0015: December 15, 2015; Foyer outside auditorium, looking N.



Photo 0016: December 15, 2015; Auditorium wing hall, looking West.



SBR Draft

Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0017: December 15, 2015; Auditorium, looking SW.



Photo 0018: December 15, 2015; Fish pond in kindergarten room, looking E.



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0019: January 10, 2016; East terrace, looking N.



Photo 0020: January 30, 2016; Courtyard terrace, looking E.



Lily B. Clayton Elementary School, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

Photo 0021: February 2, 2016; Gymnasium, looking NE.



Photo 0022: February 2, 2016; Parking lot north of gym, looking NE.

